

LADIES FEDERATION TO MEET

Next Saturday, Oct. 12th the Federation will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Rogers Mori at 2:30. A fine musical program has been arranged for the afternoon by John Roberts, Mrs. Frank Nalwick, Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and Mrs. Atwood. There will also be talks by Mrs. Waters and Mortenson.

SUGARLESS COOKING DISPLAYS

Mrs. Mary Carroll, home demonstration agent, will show foods prepared with corn syrup, maple syrup and honey as sugar conservers, at Johnson & Hill's store Friday afternoon, Oct. 11 from 2 to 5:30.

A. I. Chambers who has been confined to his home since Monday with the grippe is improving.

WHISKEY KILLS CLARK CO. BOY

Marshall Herald—John Wetsted of this city, was summoned to appear at Withee last week to give evidence in a case in which the authorities of Clark county are deeply interested and in which the death of a 16-year-old boy concerned. Mr. Wetsted is a traveling salesman and makes his territory by automobile. Two weeks ago, while traveling in the vicinity of Withee, about seven o'clock in the evening, he came upon the roadside and found a boy lying in the road. He was so intoxicated he could not talk. His clothing was wet and covered with mud, a pitiful sight. Mr. Wetsted picked him up and carried him to the side of the road and going to the nearest farm house, informed the owner of the place of his find. The man promised to look after the boy, but it seems he did not, and let him remain on the roadside all night. The night was cold and a driving rain was falling. The next morning about seven o'clock, the farmer went in search of the boy, but his errand was in vain. He had passed away during the night. A quart bottle of whiskey, from which about two thirds was missing was evidence of the boy's last fight. No doubt when the Clark county authorities got through with the case, some will wish they had been more careful to whom they sold liquor. The dead boy's parents are farmers residing near Withee.

E. C. WITTIG ELECTED ASSISTANT CASHIER

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Wood County National Bank, held October 8th, Mr. E. C. Wittig was elected an Assistant Cashier of that institution. Mr. Wittig has been connected with the bank for several years, and this is a well deserved promotion. The officers of the bank are now: P. J. Wood, president; L. M. Alexander, vice president; Guy O. Babcock, cashier; W. C. Fisher, assistant cashier; and E. C. Wittig, assistant cashier.

CAPT. PIERCE RESIGNS

It is reported that Capt. R. A. Pierce, who has been at the head of Company K since its organization in this city, has handed in his resignation, and it is expected that it will be accepted within a short time. Capt. Pierce has put in a great deal of time on the company since its organization and took great pride in having the boys well trained. Willard Herschbach, who has had considerable military experience in the regular army, and has held the position of first lieutenant in the company, will be elevated to the captaincy, and Frank Abel as first lieutenant, and it is probably that Sergt. Koch will be instated as second lieutenant.

ALEX. GRANDKOWSKI DEAD

Word was received here Tuesday night by E. F. Matthews that Alex. Grandkowski, who was stationed at the Great Lakes Navy Training station, had died of pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza. Deceased had been in the city last week on a short leave before going to camp on the 23rd of July, being a brother of Robert Coats of the Grand Rapids Bakery Co. Mr. Coats left for the south immediately upon receiving the news of his brother's death, and being his intention to take the remains to their old home at Marinette for burial.

Frank Miller, manager of the U. S. Government store at Randolph, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Miller and wife recently returned from an auto trip to Heaven Dam, their old home, where they had attended the Dodge county fair, which was unusually good this year. Mr. Miller reports that the attendance at the fair one day was 57,000 people, much in the excess of anything they had ever experienced before.

Jack Jessup Stock Co. next week opening play "To The Right."

RULES REGARDING RETAIL DEALERS

The following rulings of the Federal Food Administration are of interest to retail dealers and bakers and must be complied with.

"All retail dealers in foods must mark every article shown in the fair price list of the county food administrator, which they display for sale, in plain figures large enough so that the figures can be read by the customer standing at the counter, so that the customer will know the price of such articles of food before the same is taken from the shelf. These are in every kind, price and brand displayed together on a shelf. In a show case, one price-card is sufficient for the entire display. Food in containers can be marked by a card on the outside of the container.

"In case of meat markets which have glass display cases, it is permissible to mark the price on the glass case opposite the tray containing the meats with writing in some other manner so that the price shall be plain and there can be no mistake as to what article the price refers to.

"Where articles are sold from the bulk, the price label should clearly show what the article is, for as in case of potatoes, \$1 per bushel, eggs, 56¢ per dozen, sugar 11¢ per pound, etc.

Bread Prices

In cases where the wholesale price to the retailer of a pound loaf, the retail price, to the consumer, of a cash and carry basis must not exceed nine cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis must not exceed ten cents per loaf.

When the wholesale price to the retailer of a one and one-half pound loaf of bread is twelve cents or less, the retail price, to the consumer, on a cash and carry basis must not exceed fourteen cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis must not exceed fifteen cents per loaf.

Investigate the wholesale prices of bread in your counties and communities and fix a retail price at once on the basis of the following:

MAGNUS SWENSON, Food Administrator for Wisconsin. A. H. MELVILLE, Executive Secretary.

Received the foregoing bulletin and will be complied with to the best of my ability. E. C. POBS, County Federal Food Administrator, Marshfield, Wisconsin.

REFUSES DIETZ SHOW A LICENSE AT PITTSVILLE

Pittsville Record—Mayor Ebbe refused the Dietz moving picture show a license to show in the city last Thursday evening after the outfit has driven here overland from Appleton. The reasons given by the mayor and members of the city council for a refusal of a license are that this show borders too much on the Krueger case at Withee to be allowed to show in Wisconsin just now and that the advertising was wholly unrepresentative.

Clarence Dietz, with the show as its manager got a permit to show just outside the city limits east of the city where he had a tentful of people.

DEATH OF MIKE GARRHEE

Mike Garrhee, a resident of Merrill, and well known in this city where he formerly lived, died at Merrill on Thursday of last week after an illness of some length. Mr. Garrhee was a brother of the late John Garrhee of this city, and for the past eight years has been a member of the police force at Merrill. Mr. Garrhee was a lumberman in his younger days and operated in many places in the northern part of the state. While he left this immediate part of the country many years ago, he has visited with friends and relatives here on numerous occasions.

DEATH OF ELLSWORTH ELLIS

Word was received here this morning to the effect that Ellsworth Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ellis, died in Chicago this morning after being sick a week or more with influenza. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and son had been out with the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus during the past summer, the show closing in Chicago, this past week, and while in the latter city their boy was taken sick. The remains are expected here tomorrow morning. No arrangements for a funeral have been made at this writing.

POTATO CROP LIGHT

Summing up all the reports of the potato crop in this section, the indications are that the crop is pretty generally light, and in many cases people have hardly got their seed first class stock and well favored, but pretty generally there were very few in a hill. In some of the gardens about town where the tubers were planted early and they were watered by the light, the potatoes are very small and hardly worth harvesting.

ROUNDING THEM UP

Sessions of the committee of the Council of Defense have been held at the city hall during the past week for the purpose of hearing the argument of those of our citizens who were under the impression that they had been assessed to highly in their allotments. There were a number of cases each day and evening, but most of them decided to take what bonds had been assigned them when they heard the other side of the case.

RECEPTION FOR TEACHERS

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. A. L. Fontaine on Saturday afternoon for the public school teachers of Grand Rapids, the affair being under the supervision of the board of directors of the Federation. There was a large attendance and a very pleasant time was had by all concerned.

CAR OWNERS

Try Powerline, saves gasoline, gives more power, removes your carbon, less spark plugs to clean, one trial will convince you. Sold at the Sweet Carriage Works, Baker St. east side.

NO MORE GAS ON SUNDAY

At a meeting held last week by the Gasco men of this city it was decided not to sell any more gasoline or supplies after six o'clock Saturday evening and all day Sunday.

Jack Bessey Stock Co. all next week. Ladies free opening night under usual conditions. Prices 10-20-30¢ plus war tax.

KRUEGERS ARE SUE

Nellyville Times—Mrs. Caroline Krueger and son, Frank, are now in jail in this city awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They were brought down from Eau Claire last week by Sheriff Howett, having been turned over to Clark county for trial. Monday they were given a preliminary hearing, but which was postponed until later, as Frank has not recovered sufficiently from his wounds to appear in court. They will be tried at the fall term of court.

In addition to being tried for murder, Mrs. Krueger and her sons will be made defendants in heavy damage suits which involve practically all that the family has accumulated in years of hard labor. Mrs. Lillian Jensen, wife of Harry Jensen, was killed by the Kruegers, is suing for \$10,000 damages and H. M. Root is special administrator for the estate of Harry Jensen is suing for \$10,000. C. H. Standevant and W. Schenck are attorneys for Mrs. Jensen and C. R. Sturtevant is attorney for H. M. Root. Mads Madson, through his attorneys, O. W. Schenck and A. L. Deyas, is suing for \$4,500. Through W. Crosby, Emil Laitila is suing for \$20,300, August Pigo for \$5,175, Bank White for \$5,175, and C. A. Olson for \$1,000. These damage suits total \$57,650 and if the verdicts are rendered for the plaintiffs, will use up the entire Krueger holdings.

DEATH OF MRS. HOSKINSON

Mrs. George E. Hoskinson, one of the old and respected residents of this city, died at an early hour Friday morning after a lingering illness, cause of death being caused by a complication of ailments, brought on by old age.

Deceased, whose maiden name was Caroline Sophia King, was born in Green Bay on the 14th of April, 1838, her parents being Dr. and Mrs. D. W. King of that place, they being among the early settlers of Green Bay. She grew to womanhood in Green Bay and was married there on the 14th of August, 1860, to George Elmore Hoskinson, who at one time was publisher of the Green Bay Gazette, a paper which he founded. They made their home in Green Bay for a number of years and while living there Mr. Hoskinson was appointed constable to Janesville, where they resided for ten years. About thirty years ago they came to Grand Rapids, and she has since made her home here. Mrs. Hoskinson having passed away about sixteen years ago.

Mrs. Hoskinson was a woman who was beloved by all who knew her and she had many friends in this city who were truly grieved to hear of her death and who will remember her with the kindest of feelings. She is survived by four daughters, they being Mrs. E. MacKinnon of this city, Mrs. Jacob Seiborth of Luverville, Mrs. E. M. Platt of Manitowish, and Mrs. V. D. Simons of Vancouver, British Columbia. The funeral was held at St. John's Episcopal church in this city on Monday afternoon, the Rev. R. H. Weller of Fond du Lac and Rev. Johannes Rockstrom of this city conducting the services, the remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

HOW MANY HAVE YOU GOT?

The new greenbacks—the first of the nation's war time currency—are in circulation. They are the \$1 and \$2 federal reserve bank notes planned especially to replace the silver certificates withdrawn from circulation as the treasury silver reserve was needed into bullion for export to the allies. The one dollar note bears a portrait of George Washington in the upper left hand corner of the face and otherwise resembles generally a federal reserve note. On the reverse side is shown a portrait of an eagle in full flight, typifying the nation mobilized for war. The two dollar note is similar, except that it bears a portrait of Thomas Jefferson on the front and a picture of a battleship on the back.

HOLD YOUR JOB

Today is the day of the wage earner. Hundreds of jobs are open for him. He can leave his present employer if he does not feel satisfied in every particular. If the wage earner makes good he can ask and get most any wage his conscience will permit. This condition is not likely to continue forever and the man who secures a job and sticks to it when the readjustment comes, as come it will. The men who are receiving large pay checks now must prepare for the day when wages are not so high or work so plentiful and it behooves every man to analyze his job that will last, because the time is pretty sure to come when a job will be a job again, necessary but not always to be had—Hurley Miner.

PATRIOTIC MEETING

Sigol's patriotic celebration in honor of the discovery of America, will be celebrated at Sigol's Polish hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock, which is the 12th anniversary. There will be a patriotic speech by T. W. Drazean, after which there will be a patriotic band supper and ball. Ladies highly bringing baskets for two. It is President Wilson's request that every city, town and countryside celebrate this occasion. So let us show our patriotism by attending one and all, young and old and at the same time help to do our bit for our boys over there. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—We will pay a straight salary of \$35.00 per week for man or woman with title to introduce Europe's Big Producer. Six months contract. Barbra Mfg. Co. East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework, good wages, no washing. M. E. P. Apple.

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for housekeeper. Good wages for the right party. Address K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

STRAYED—From the pasture of Wm. Salsbury in Randolph, two red and white bulls, coming two years old. Anybody knowing of their whereabouts notify Harry T. Rivers and receive a liberal reward.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. west side, rent \$2.00. Water and electric lights paid by tenant. F. MacKinnon.

FOR SALE—Good farm mare, weight about 1200 pounds. Inquire Johnson & Hill Co.

WANTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

FOR SALE—Shropshire ram, J. I. Cheattle, R. D. 2, city.

SHOW IS AS GOOD AS IN FORMER YEARS

The display of gardens and vegetables held at the Johnson & Hill company's store this week is fully up to anything that has been held there in former years, and possibly there are some lines that exceed those of the past few years.

There are a number of nice samples of potatoes, there being almost every variety known to this part of the country, and it would be difficult for one to choose between them if he were going to select something especially nice for the table.

The display of corn is unusually good this year, there being many different varieties, and all of it is in good shape and the large number of samples would lead one to believe that this was a regular corn country. There are also a number of samples of nice wheat this year. Almost every farmer put in a little patch of wheat, and the yield in many instances surprised the man who planted the grain. The quality seems to be exceptionally good. There are also several samples of soy beans, and the yield in many instances surprised the man who planted the grain. The quality seems to be exceptionally good. There are also several samples of soy beans, and the yield in many instances surprised the man who planted the grain. The quality seems to be exceptionally good.

There were also some nice samples of several varieties of barley, of several varieties of oats, and of all kinds, many nice specimens. The exhibit has been viewed by hundreds of people since it was placed in position, and very few have failed to come to town and drop in and look it over. The list of the prize winners will be published later in the Tribune.

SHOULD TAKE PRECAUTIONS

Considering the suddenness with which the Spanish influenza spreads through a community and the number of cases that result fatally, it would seem as if the city authorities would take some steps at once to prevent public gatherings at which the disease might spread. It is stated that there are already a number of cases in this city, and if the present lax methods are pursued it is entirely probable that every man, woman and child in the city will be exposed to the disease within a short time. Even with the utmost care there will be a number of deaths, if the results here are anything like what they have been in other places, so that every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

DEATH OF ALMA JEPSON

Alma Albert Jepson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Jepson, died at the home of his parents in the town of Carson on Monday evening at 10:16 o'clock, cause of death being in continuation of the bowels. Deceased was 14 years, 4 months and 2 days old, and was a bright, intelligent young fellow who was well liked by all who knew him.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning from the Marvian church in Randolph, after which the remains will be brought to this city and interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our kind neighbors and friends who so willingly helped us in our sad hours, and the Home Guards from Grand Rapids, Randolph Boy Scouts and the Catholic Foresters and to all those who so liberally contributed the beautiful floral offerings to our beloved son and brother, Corp. Lawrence Akey.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey
Mrs. Elsie De Long
Mrs. Louise De Byl
Mrs. Gertrude Collins
Howard Akey.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

Frank Rock, of the town of Grand Rapids was fined \$5 and costs by Justice Poushville on Friday, amounting in all to \$14.67, the complaint witness being Henry Hunk.

FOR SALE CHEAP

—We have a few light wagons and top buggies that we are still selling at the old prices.

Nash Hardware Co.

NOTICE!

Owing to the continued advance in prices of shoes, and also Government Regulations, we are forced to conduct our business on a Strictly Cash Basis, Beginning Nov. 1st. We shall conduct our business according to Government Regulations.

SMITH & LUZENSKI

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AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 15

—Everybody to school. The government wants it. Not a single boy or girl under 21 years of age should go through next year without some schooling. You may attend this school for eight months or for one week. Come as long as you can. Parents should plan for it. Needed at home? Yes, but needed more with more education. Come to school.

We will find places to board or work for board.

School opens Oct. 15, at County Normal building, Grand Rapids.

A RAISE IN RATES

The Wood County Telephone Company has applied for a raise in rates in the rental prices of telephones, and it is expected that the raise asked for will be granted. The raise amounts to 50 cents per month for all telephones except on party lines, where the raise amounts to only 25 cents per month. The change is found necessary mostly on account of the increased cost of labor, which makes it more expensive to operate the plant. While materials have also increased to an enormous extent, very little building is being done, so that this part of it does not make so much difference.

SCHOOL BOYS WANT WORK

People of the city who would like a County Agricultural school boy to work for board, room or both should call on telephone No. 226 or call personally at the Wood County Normal school building and give the nature of the work to be required of the student. Boys will be available for labor before and after school hours, also on Saturdays. If you have rooms to rent to one or more boys let us know. The Agricultural school opens Tuesday, Oct. 15th.

GOT A WOLF

While out duck hunting on Sunday west of the city Frank Tiekner saw a wolf coming toward him thru the brush. By keeping quiet until the wolf had entered a clump of bushes and then sneaking up on him he managed to get close enough so that the animal was killed with a load of fine shot. As the bounty amounts to \$20, and the wolf is worth considerable at the present time, it was quite a profitable day's hunt.

ANNUAL TEACHERS MEETING

The annual teachers meeting of the Central Wisconsin Teachers Association will be held at Wausau on Friday and Saturday, October 11 and 12. Prof. M. H. Jackson of this city is president of the association, and among those who are on the program are Prof. W. W. Clark, principal of the Wood County agricultural school, and Prof. E. G. Boudina, superintendent of our public schools.

FOUND A LIBERTY BOND

Ben Hansen picked up a pocket book on Monday morning that contained a \$50 liberty bond. As the pocketbook had a card in it with the owners name on it, the property was soon restored to the man who owned it. However, it is poor policy to leave your bonds lying about on the sidewalk, as it might happen that they would not fall into honest hands every time.

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Nash Hardware Co.

DALY'S THEATRE
Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11-12

Matinee 2:30—10c, 15c. Night Two Shows, 7 and 9—Prices 10c, 15c, 25c
Government Pictures, No War Tax.

FOLLOW the FLAG to FRANCE

"PERSHING'S CRUSADERS"

First U. S. Official War Film
Taken by U. S. Signal Corps and Navy Photographers and the French General Staff.

PRESENTED BY
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman
Through Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director

The United States government has made it possible for the great American public to be an eye witness to the vast activities of the Army and Navy both "over here" and "over there." Through the medium of the motion picture, you are enabled to see in the making the momentous force which is to end the greatest war of the ages.

These Pictures Are For You

These official pictures will give the people of Grand Rapids their first opportunity of seeing our boys in action in France; to understand just what these months of preparation have brought about in combating our common enemy; to enable the worker in the munition factory, the toiler in the field in fact, every man, woman, and child who is doing his or her part, to visualize the results of their labor to the present time. They will show those who subscribed to the Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Knights of

Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and other campaigns just what their money has accomplished.

Every American will be intensely interested in seeing the baking of mountains of bread for the army, the making of millions of uniforms, the manufacture of tons of guns, the launching of thousands of airplanes into the air and thousands of ships into the sea.

You will thrill with a vital prize at sight of our Navy and our Army in action—our own crusaders striding in legions on to victory. You will see

Our Boys "Over Here" and "Over There"

the first line trenches in France, the first batch of German prisoners, caught by the Yankees—the hundreds of important and interesting details of modern warfare. You may see YOUR boy, or your neighbor's boy, or your friend, behind the lines

at work or play or marching through the streets of a little French town. You will see the mighty Pershing, President Poincare of France, and Secretary of War Baker on his recent tour of inspection of our armies in France. In short, you will see

Th opening of "Pershing's Crusaders" in Grand Rapids on Friday, Oct. 11th was auspicious. The filled theatre cheered with enthusiasm unconfined. The newspapers are high in their praise and their purposes.

This remarkable motion picture, "Pershing's Crusaders," was photographed by official government camera men sent with the armies for that purpose by the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is chairman. The pictures are brought to the public through the Division of Films, of which Charles S. Hart, a Chicago man, is director.

This advertisement is paid for and donated to the U. S. Government by the following banks:

Bank of Grand Rapids
Wood County Nat. Bank
First National Bank
Citizens National Bank

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A. L. Chambers who has been confined to his home since Monday with the grippe is improving.

WHISKEY KILLS CLARK CO. BOY

Marshallfield Herald.—John Wietstedt of this city, was summoned to appear at Withee last week to give evidence in a case in which the authorities of Clark county are deeply interested and in which the death of a 16 year old boy is concerned. Mr. Wietstedt is a traveling salesman and makes his territory by automobile. Two weeks ago, while traveling in the vicinity of Withee, about seven o'clock in the evening, he came upon the prostrate form of a boy lying in the road. He was so intoxicated he could not talk. His clothing was wet and covered with mud, a pitiful sight. Mr. Wietstedt picked him up and carried him to the nearest farm house, informed the owner of the place of his find. The man promised to look after the boy, but it seems he did not, and let him remain on the roadway all night. The night was cold and a drizzling rain was falling. The next morning about seven o'clock, the farmer went in search of the boy, but his errand was too late; he had passed away during the night. A quart bottle of whiskey, from which about two thirds was missing was evidence of the boy's last fight. No doubt when the Clark county authorities got through with the case, some will wish they had been more careful to whom they sold liquor. The dead boy's parents are farmers residing near Withee.

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MRS. FRANKLIN CALLED

Mrs. Mac Franklin, who has been in the hospital at River View for some time past, has received a call from nurse, and expects to leave on Monday for Camp Custer where she will take up her duties. Mrs. Franklin put in her application some time ago.

—Jack Bessey Stock Co. next week opening play "To The Right."

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When the wholesale price to the retailer of a one and one-half pound loaf of bread is twelve cents or less, the retail price, to the consumer, on a cash and carry basis must not exceed fourteen cents, and on a credit-delivery basis should not exceed fifteen cents per loaf.

Investigate the wholesale prices of bread in your counties and communities and fix a retail price at once on the basis of the foregoing. MAGNUS SWENSON, Food Administrator for Wisconsin. A. H. MELVILLE, Executive Secretary.

When the foregoing bulletin and all bakers and dealers must comply therewith. E. C. POIRS, County Federal Food Administrator, Marshallfield, Wisconsin.

REFUSES DIETZ SHOW

A LICENSE AT PITTSVILLE
Pittsville Record.—Mayor Ebbe refused the Dietz moving picture show a license to show in the city last Thursday evening after the outfit had driven here overland from Arvid. The reasons given by the mayor and members of the city council for a refusal of a license are that this show borders too much on the Krueger case at Withee to be allowed to show in Wisconsin, and that the advertising was wholly misrepresentative.

Clarence Dietz, with the show as its manager got a permit to show just outside the city limits east of the city where he had a tent full of people.

DEATH OF MIKE GARIHEE

Mike Garithe, a resident of Merrill, and well known in this city where he formerly lived, died at Merrill on Thursday of last week after an illness of some length. Mr. Garithe was a brother of the late John Garithe of this city, and for the past eight years has been a member of the police force at Merrill. Mr. Garithe was a lumberman in his younger days and operated in many places in the northern part of the state. While he left this immediate part of the country many years ago, he has visited with friends and relatives here on numerous occasions.

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POTATO CROP LIGHT

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KRUEGER ARE SEED

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In addition to being tried for murder, Mrs. Krueger and her sons will be made defendants in heavy damage suits which involve practically all the property of the family. Mrs. Lillian Jensen, wife of Harry Jensen, who was killed by the Kruegers, is suing for \$10,000 damages and H. M. Root as special administrator for the estate of Harry Jensen is suing for \$10,000. C. L. Sturdevant and O. W. Schoengarth are attorneys for Mrs. Jensen and C. R. Sturdevant is attorney for H. M. Root. Mads Madsen, through his attorneys, O. W. Schoengarth and A. L. Devos, is suing for \$4,500. Through E. W. Crosby, Emil Lains is suing for \$20,300. August Page for \$5,175. Frank White for \$5,175, and C. A. Olsen for \$1,000. These damage suits total \$57,050 and if verdicts are rendered for the plaintiffs, will use up the entire Krueger holdings.

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PATRIOTIC MEETING

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WANTED.—We will pay a straight salary of \$35.00 per week for a man or woman with rig to introduce Eureka Egg Producer. Six months contract. Eureka Egg Co. East St. Louis, Ill. 11c

WANTED.—Competent girl for general housework; good wages, no washing. Mrs. E. P. Arpin.

WANTED.—Girl or middle aged woman for housekeeper. Good wages for the right party. Address K, Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

STRAYED.—From the pasture of Wm. Slattery in Rudolph, two red and white bulls, coming two years old. Anybody knowing of their whereabouts notify Harry T. Rivera and receive a liberal reward.

HOUSE TO RENT.—No. 873 Fourth Ave. N. west side, rent \$9.00. Water and electric lights paid by tenant. F. MacKinnon. 11c

FOR SALE.—Good farm mare, weight about 1200 pounds. Inquire Johnson & Hill Co. 11c

WANTED.—10 girls, Roddis Lumber Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshallfield, Wis. 11c

FOR SALE.—Shropshire ram, J. I. Cheate, R. D. 2, city. 11c

SHOW IS AS GOOD AS IN FORMER YEARS

The display of grubs and vegetables held at the Johnson & Hill company's store this week is fully up to anything that has been held there in former years, and possibly there are some lines that exceed those of the past few years.

There are a number of nice samples of potatoes, there being almost every variety known to this part of the country, and it would be difficult for one to choose between them if he were going to select something especially nice for the table. The display of corn is unusually good this year, there being many different varieties, and all of it is ripened in good shape and the large number of samples would lead one to believe that this was a regular corn country. There are also a number of samples of rice which this year. Almost every farmer put in a little patch of wheat, and the yield in many instances surprised the men who planted the grain. The quality seems to be exceptionally good. There are also several samples of rye. It is stated that the rye from Wood county is among the best raised in the country, as it makes exceptionally good flour, in many instances but little inferior to wheat. There were also some nice samples of beans, cranberries, barley, of several varieties, and vegetables of all kinds, many nice specimens. The exhibit has been viewed by hundreds of people since it was placed in position, and very few of the farmers who come to town fail to drop in and look it over. A list of prize winners will be published later in the Tribune.

SHOULD TAKE PRECAUTIONS

Considering the suddenness with which the Spanish influenza spreads from a community and the number of cases that result fatally, it would seem as if the city authorities should take some steps at once to prevent public gatherings at which the disease might spread. It is stated that there are already a number of cases in the city, and if the present lax methods are pursued it is entirely probable that every man, woman and child in the city will be exposed to the disease within a short time. Even with the utmost care there will be enough cases in the city to probably cause a number of deaths, if the results here are anything like what they have been in other places, so that every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

DEATH OF ALMA JEPSON

Alma Albert Jepson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Jepson, died at the home of his parents in the town of Carson on Monday evening at 10:30 o'clock, cause of death being inflammation of the bowels. Deceased was 14 years, 4 months and 25 days old, and was a bright, intelligent young fellow who was well liked by all who knew him. The funeral will be held Saturday morning from the Mormon church in Rudolph, after which the remains will be brought to this city and interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our kind neighbors and friends who so willingly helped us in our sad hours, also the Home Guards from Grand Rapids, Rudolph Boy Scouts and the Catholic Foresters and to all those who so liberally contributed the beautiful floral offerings to our beloved son and brother, Corp. Lawrence Akey. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey. Mrs. Elsie De Long. Mrs. Louise De Dyl. Mrs. Gertrude Collins. Howard Akey.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

Frank Rock, of the town of Grand Rapids was fined \$5 and costs by Justice Pennington on Friday, amounting in all to \$14.61, the complaining witness being Henry Horack.

FOR SALE CHEAP

—We have a few light wagons and top buggies that we are still selling at the old prices. Nash Hardware Co.

NOTICE!

Owing to the continued advance in prices of shoes, and also Government Regulations, we are forced to conduct our business on a **Strictly Cash Basis, Beginning Nov. 1st.** We shall conduct our business according to Government Regulations.

SMITH & LUZENSKI

Management of Jack Emerson

"THE STANDARD STOCK" of the Middle West

—PRESENTING—
The Best Plays to the Best People at Popular Prices.

MY PLAYS THIS SEASON:

"The Unmarried Wife" "The Straight Road"
"The Baby Vampire" "The Extravagant Eve"
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"Keep to the Right"

Special This Season—Big Feature Vaudeville Acts
—EVERY NIGHT—
LADIES FREE FIRST NIGHT

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FAIR WARNING

This space is reserved for the publication after October 19, 1918, (closing day of the Fourth Liberty Loan) of the names of those who refuse to purchase their share of Liberty Bonds.

This list is published so that OUR BOYS OVER THERE may see who are against them—OVER HERE.

The names will also be filed with the Wood County Historical Committee for the boys when they come home.

This applies to farmers as well as business men and especially to farmers who are buying \$50 bonds when they should buy \$500 bonds.

WOOD COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTMAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgeon

DR. J. J. ROHR
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Glasses Fitted

DR. W. H. BARTMAN
Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines

DR. R. L. COWLES
Diseases of Children
Skin, Kidneys and Bladder

DR. E. L. LAFER
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Heart and Lungs

DR. E. W. WHITE
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

Frank Miller, manager of the Co-operative store at Rudolph, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Miller and wife recently returned from an auto trip to Beaver Dam, their old home, where they had attended the Dodge county fair, which was unusually good this year. Mr. Miller reports that the attendance at the fair one day was 57,000 people, much in the excess of anything they had ever experienced before.

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LADIES FEDERATION TO MEET

Next Saturday, Oct. 12th the Federation will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Rogers Matt at 2:30. A fine musical program has been arranged for the afternoon by John Roberts, Mrs. Frank Nattwick, Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and Mrs. Atwood. There will also be talks by Mrs. Waters and Mrs. Morrison.

SUGARLESS COOKING DISPLAYS

Mrs. Mary Carroll, home demonstration agent, will show foods prepared with corn syrup, maple syrup and honey as sugar conservers, at Johnson & Hill's store Friday afternoon, Oct. 11 from 2 to 5:30.

A. J. Chambers who has been confined to his home since Monday with the grippe is improving.

WHISKEY KILLS CLARK CO. BOY

Marshallfield Herald—John Weltsted of this city, was summoned to appear at Withee last week to give evidence in a case in which the authorities of Clark county are deeply interested and in which the death of a 16 year old boy is concerned. Mr. Weltsted is a traveling salesman and makes his territory by automobile. Two weeks ago, while traveling in the vicinity of Withee, about seven o'clock in the evening, he came upon the prostrate form of a boy lying in the road. He was so intoxicated he could not talk. His clothing was wet and covered with mud. A pitiful sight. Mr. Weltsted picked him up and carried him to the side of the road and going to the nearest farm house, informed the owner of the place of his find. The man promised to look after the boy, but it seems he did not, and let him remain on the roadway all night. The night was cold and a drizzling rain was falling. The next morning about seven o'clock, the farmer went in search of the boy, but his errand was too late, he had passed away during the night. A quart bottle of whiskey, from which about two thirds was missing was evidence of the boy's last fight. No doubt the Clark county authorities got through with the case, some will wish they had been more careful to whom they sold liquor. The dead boy's parents are farmers residing near Withee.

DEATH OF JOHN COATS

John Coats, one of the soldier boys from this city who was located at Camp Grant, died on Sunday from pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza. Deceased had made his home in this city, but a short time before going to camp on the 23rd of July, being a brother of Robert Coats of the Grand Rapids Bakery Co. Mr. Coats left for the south immediately upon receiving the news of his brother's death, it being his intention to take the remains to their old home at Marinette for burial.

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E. C. WITTIG ELECTED ASSISTANT CASHIER

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Wood County National Bank, held October 8th, Mr. E. C. Wittig was elected an Assistant Cashier of that institution. Mr. Wittig has been connected with the bank for several years, and this is a well deserved promotion. The officers of the bank are now: P. J. Wood, president; L. M. Alexander, vice president; Guy O. Babcock, cashier; W. C. Fisher, assistant cashier; and E. C. Wittig, assistant cashier.

CAPT. PIERCE RESIGNS

It is reported that Capt. E. A. Pierce, who has been at the head of Company K since its organization in this city, has handed in his resignation, and it is expected that it will be accepted within a short time. Capt. Pierce has put in a great deal of time on the company since its organization and took great pride in having the boys well trained. But Hosenbach, who has had considerable military experience in the regular army, and has held the position of first lieutenant in the company, will be elevated to the captaincy, and Frank Abel as first lieutenant, and it is probably that Sgt. Koch will be instated as second lieutenant.

ALEX GRANDKOWSKI DEAD

Word was received here Tuesday night by P. F. Matthews that Alex Grandkowski, who was stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, had died of pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza. Word was received here before the fact that he was very sick, and his parents went down there to be with him. Deceased was a young man about 21 years of age, and his parents reside west of the city in the town of Seneca. He had been employed in the latter shop of R. F. Matthews before his enlistment in the navy, and was a young man who was well liked by all who knew him.

MRS. FRANKLIN CALLED

Mrs. Mae Franklin, who has been matron at Riverside hospital for some time past, has received a call for nurse, and expects to leave on Monday for Camp Custer where she will take up her duties. Mrs. Franklin put in her application some time ago.

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RULES REGARDING RETAIL DEALERS

The following rulings of the Federal Food Administration are of interest to retail dealers and bakers and must be complied with. "All retail dealers in foods must mark every article shown in the fair price standing at the counter so that the customer will know the price of such articles of food before the same is taken from the shelf, show case or counter. Where a number of articles of food of the same kind, price and brand displayed together on a shelf in a show case, one price-card is sufficient for the entire display. Food in containers can be marked by a card on the outside of the container.

In case of meat markets which have glass display cases, it is permissible to mark the price on the glass case opposite the tray containing the meats with printing or stenciling, but the price must not be plain and there can be no mistake as to what article the price refers. Where articles are sold from bulk, the price must be clearly shown what unit the price is for as in case of potatoes, '11 per bushel,' 'eggs, 50c per dozen,' 'sugar 11c per pound,' etc.

Bread Prices
In cases where the wholesale price to the retailer of a pound loaf of bread is eight cents or less, the retail price, for the consumer, must not exceed nine cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis must not exceed ten cents per loaf.

Where the wholesale price to the retailer of a one and one-half pound loaf of bread is twelve cents or less, the retail price, to the consumer, on a cash basis, must not exceed fourteen cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis must not exceed fifteen cents per loaf.

Investigate the wholesale prices of bread in your counties and communities and fix a retail price at once on the basis set out above.

MAGNUS SWENSON, Food Administrator for Wisconsin, A. H. MELVILLE, Executive Secretary.

I received the foregoing bulletin and all bakers and dealers must comply therewith. E. C. POIS, County Federal Food Administrator, Marshallfield, Wisconsin.

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WANTED—We will pay a straight salary of \$35.00 per week for man or woman with ability to introduce Eureka Egg Producer. Six months contract. Eureka Mfg. Co. East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; good wages, no washing. Mrs. E. F. Arpin.

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for housekeeper. Good wages for the territory. Address K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

STRAYED—From the pasture of Wm. Slattery in Rudolph, two red and white bulls, coming two years old. Anybody knowing of their whereabouts notify Harry T. Rivers and receive a liberal reward.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. west side, rent \$9.00. Water and electric light paid. If tenant, F. MacKinnon.

FOR SALE—Good farm mare, weight about 1200 pounds. Inquire Johnson & Hill Co.

WANTED—10 girls, Reddie Lumber Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshallfield, Wis.

FOR SALE—Shropshire ram, J. I. Cheattie, R. D. 2, city.

SHOW IS AS GOOD AS IN FORMER YEARS

The display of grains and vegetables held at the Johnson & Hill company's store this week is fully up to anything that has been held there in former years, and possibly there are some lines that exceed those of the past few years.

There are a number of nice samples of potatoes, there being almost every variety known to this part of the country, and it would be difficult for one to choose between them if he were going to select something especially nice for the table.

The display of corn is unusually good this year, there being many different varieties, and all of it is ripened in good shape and the large number of samples would lead one to believe that this was a regular corn country. There are also a number of samples of nice wheat this year. Almost every farmer put in a little patch of wheat, and the yield in many instances surprised the men who planted the grain. The quality seems to be exceptionally good. There are also several samples of rye. It is stated that the rye from Wood county is among the best raised in the country, as it makes exceptionally good flour in many instances but little inferior to wheat. There were also some nice samples of beans, cranberries, leeks, of several varieties, and vegetables of all kinds, many nice specimens. The exhibit has been viewed by hundreds of people since it was placed in position, and very few of the farmers who come to town fail to drop in and look it over. A list of the prize winners will be published later in the Tribune.

SHOULD TAKE PRECAUTIONS

Considering the subtleties with which the Spanish influenza spreads thru a community and the number of cases that result fatality, it would seem as if the city authorities would take some steps at once to prevent public gatherings at which the disease might spread. It is stated that there are already a number of cases in the city, and if the present lax methods are pursued it is entirely probable that every man, woman and child in the city will be exposed to the disease within a short time. Even with the utmost care there will be enough cases in the city to probably cause a number of deaths, if the results have anything like what they have been in other places, so that every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

DEATH OF ALMA JEPSON

Alma Albert Jepson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Jepson, died at the home of his parents in the town of Carson on Monday evening at 10:30 o'clock, cause of death being inflammation of the bowels. Deceased was 14 years, 4 months and 23 days old, and was a bright, intelligent young fellow who was well liked by all who knew him.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning from the Moravian church in Rudolph, after which the remains will be brought to this city and interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our kind neighbors and friends who so willingly helped us in our sad hours, also the Home Guards from Grand Rapids, Rudolph Boy Scouts and the Catholic Foresters and to all those who so liberally contributed the beautiful floral offerings to our beloved son and brother, Corp. Lawrence Akey. Mrs. and Mrs. Peter Akey Mrs. Elsie De Long Mrs. Louise De Byl Mrs. Gertrude Collins Howard Akey.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

Frank Rock, of the town of Grand Rapids, was fined \$5 and costs by Justice Pomanian on Friday, amounting in all to \$14.61, the complaining witness being Henry Horock.

FOR SALE CHEAP

—We have a few light wagons and top buggies that we are still selling at the old prices. Nash Hardware Co.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 15

—Everybody to school. The government wants it. Not a single boy or girl under 21 years of age should go through next year without some schooling. You may attend this school for eight months or for one week. Come as long as you can. Parents should plan for it. Needed at home? Yes, but needed more with more education. Come to school.

We will find places to board or work for board.

School opens Oct. 15, at County Normal building, Grand Rapids.

A RAISE IN RATES

The Wood County Telephone Company has applied for a raise in rates in the rural price of telephone, and it is expected that the raise asked for will be granted. The raise amounts to 50 cents per month for all telephone except on party lines, where the raise amounts to only 25 cents per month. The change is found necessary mostly on account of the increased cost of labor, which makes it more expensive to operate the plant. While materials have also increased to an enormous extent, very little building is being done, so that this part of it does not make so much difference.

SCHOOL BOYS WANT WORK

People of the city who would like a County Agricultural school boy to work for board, room or both should call on telephone No. 226 or call personally at the Wood county Normal school building, where the nature of the work to be required of the student. Boys will be available for labor before and after school hours, also on the holidays. If you have rooms to rent to one or more boys let us know. The Agricultural school opens Tuesday, Oct. 15th.

GOT A WOLF

While out duck hunting on Sunday west of the city Frank Ticknor saw a wolf coming toward him thru the brush and he kept quiet until the wolf had entered a clump of bushes and then sneaking up on him he managed to get close enough so that the animal was killed with a load of lead shot. As the bounty amounts to \$20, and the pelt is worth considerable at the present time, it was quite a profitable day's hunt.

ANNUAL TEACHERS MEETING

The annual teachers meeting of the Central Wisconsin Teachers Association will be held at Waubesa on Friday and Saturday, October 11 and 12. Prof. M. H. Jackson of this city is president of the association, and among those who are on the program are Prof. W. W. Clark, principal of the Wood County agricultural school and Prof. E. G. Douma, superintendent of our public schools.

FOUND A LIBERTY BOND

Ben Hansen picked up a pocket book on Monday morning that contained a \$50 liberty bond. As the pocketbook had a card in it with the owners name on it, the property was turned over to the man who owned it. However, it is poor policy to leave your bonds lying about on the sidewalk, as it might happen that they would not fall into honest hands every time.

NOTICE!

Owing to the continued advance in prices of shoes, and also Government Regulations, we are forced to conduct our business on a **Strictly Cash Basis, Beginning Nov. 1st.** We shall conduct our business according to Government Regulations.

SMITH & LUZENSKI

—We have a few light wagons and top buggies that we are still selling at the old prices. Nash Hardware Co.

DALY'S THEATRE
Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11-12
Matinee 2:30—10c, 15c. Night Two Shows, 7 and 9—Prices 10c, 15c, 25c
Government Pictures, No War Tax.FOLLOW the FLAG to FRANCE
—WITH—
"PERSHING'S CRUSADERS"First U. S. Official War Film
Taken by U. S. Signal Corps and Navy Photographers and the French General Staff.

PRESENTED BY
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman
Through Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director

The United States government has made it possible for the great American public to be an eye witness to the vast activities of the Army and Navy both "over here" and "over there." Through the medium of the motion picture, you are enabled to see in the making the momentous force which is to end the greatest war of the ages.

These Pictures Are For You

These official pictures will give the people of Grand Rapids their first opportunity of seeing our boys in action in France; to understand just what these months of preparation have brought about in combating our common enemy; to enable the worker in the munition factory, the toiler in the field in fact, every man, woman, and child who is doing his or her part, to visualize the results of their labor to the present time. They will show those who subscribed to the Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Knights of

Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and other campaigns just what their money has accomplished.

Every American will be intensely interested in seeing the baking of mountains of bread for the army, the making of millions of uniforms, the manufacture of tons of guns, the launching of thousands of airplanes into the air and thousands of ships into the sea.

You will thrill with a vital pride at sight of our Navy and our Army in action—our own crusaders striding in legions on to victory. You will see

at work or play or marching through the streets of a little French town. You will see the mighty Pershing, President Poincare of France, and Secretary of War Baker on his recent tour of inspection of our armies in France. In short, you will see

America in the War!

The opening of "Pershing's Crusaders" in Grand Rapids on Friday, Oct. 11th was auspicious. The filled theatre cheered with enthusiasm unconfined. The newspapers are high in their praise and their purposes.

This remarkable motion picture, "Pershing's Crusaders," was photographed by official government camera men sent with the armies for that purpose by the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is chairman. The pictures are brought to the public through the Division of Films, of which Charles S. Hart, a Chicago man, is director.

This advertisement is paid for and donated to the U. S. Government by the following banks:

Bank of Grand Rapids
Wood County Nat. Bank
First National Bank
Citizens National Bank

"ENEMY WILL HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE," ASSERTS PRESIDENT

Wilson Tells U. S. Aims in New York Address.

"NO COMPROMISE WITH FOE"

Executive Says Peace Is Not a Question of Coming to Terms "For We Cannot Come to Terms With Them" as "They Have Made It Impossible."

New York, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, before an immense audience in the Metropolitan opera house here Friday night delivered the most splendid war address of his career.

In words that tingled with the spirit of America in the great struggle, the president reiterated the purposes for which the civilized world is fighting and made it plain that the only peace we can consider is the peace of victory.

The president showed his faith in the nation by devoting only a few words to the Liberty loan. He declared he knew the country would do its part.

He spoke in a wildly enthusiastic manner, which led him into the confidence which he was not misinterpreted.

Text of Address.

The president spoke in part as follows:

"My fellow citizens: I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—only and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country, and I have not the least doubt of their complete success, for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country.

"No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have.

"And it is my mission here to try to make clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation.

"We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere has defined them, and we accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them.

The War's Issues.

"These issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall people be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force, or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be hazardous and by casual alliance or shall there be a common consent to oblige the observance of common rights?

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it, and they will be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but by definite and sure for all with a full and unqualified acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

Enemy Without Honor.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace. If we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have seen them deal with other governments that were party to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, except no principle but force and their own interests.

Impossible to Come to Terms.

"We cannot come to terms with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly aware that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

Too Must Pay the Price.

"If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations which they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the com-

ing settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it, and ready and willing also to create in some viable fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice, in every item of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious.

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed, is that whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the government we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania.

Particulars of Terms.

"These, then are some of the particularities, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

"FIRST—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples.

"SECOND—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"THIRD—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"FOURTH—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish, economic combination within the league and no employment of any force of economic boycott for exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"FIFTH—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

"SIXTH—Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific sources in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insurance as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has been taken their place.

"Main workingday people have demanded almost every time they come together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the terms of the final settlement should be.

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statements of terms. It is to satisfy those who are already in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own.

"Peace drives can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer to the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimating the 'Germans' she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

True Happiness.

"True," began little Herbert, "when I grow up I'm going to be rich. I'll have a million dollars and spend it all for dogs."

"Good Lord," replied his sister, Mr. Cap Johnson of Kansas Ridge, "there isn't no million-dollar dog in the world."

"I don't want a million-dollar dog. I want a million dogs."

"You're shore taking in a powerful sight of territory. But—aw, well, I reckon a feller could be as happy with a million dogs as any other way on earth."—Kansas City Star.

"Speed Up" Slogan.

Just a hint of the unprecedented activity of the American shipyards these days is afforded by the names of the papers that are being published in the various plants. These include: Speed Up, Newark Bay, N. J.; Heave Together, of Portland, Ore.; Do Your Bit, of the same city; Fore an' Aft, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Dry Dock Dial, of Brooklyn, and the Compass, Chester, Pa.

How It Happened.

Five villains, with eyes upon their wrists, sat in durane view.

"It is strange," said one, "that you five stalwart scoundrels, after robbing the bank and mauling all persons who sought to stay you, should have allowed yourselves to be knocked down and hog-tied by a lone cripple equestrian with naught but a crabtree cudgel."

Exhausted the Surplus.

Wife—"When did you decide you wouldn't have a new suit this year?"

Hubby—"When I saw the bill for your new suit."

HUNS ABANDON ALL IN GREATEST RETREAT OF WAR

Germans Are in Wild Flight From Lens to the North Sea.

HUGE VICTORY IS ASSURED

Lille Is Being Evacuated, Cambrai and St. Quentin Are in Flames as the Allies Hold Hindenburg Line—Retirement General.

London, Oct. 3.—Under the terrific blows of the French, English and American forces the German armies in France and Belgium have been driven into the greatest retreat in all history. The evacuation of Belgium is under way.

From Lens to the North sea German armies have turned their backs to the channel ports and are marching home. The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned.

Cambrai has been left in flames and ruins to the victorious French. General Debever's troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond.

The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and American troops.

Along the Belgian coast British warships are shelling the Germans out of Ostend and Zeebrugge, their U-boat bases. Huge fires are seen along the coast.

Haig Tells of Pursuit.

The official reports announce new British successes south of La Bassée canal.

Field Marshal Haig reports the Germans in retreat along a wide front, with British troops in close pursuit.

Another wide retreat has been forced upon the enemy north of Helms. Between the Ysle and the Aisne the Germans have been driven back to the line of the Aisne-Marne canal. Desperate fighting is in progress.

The fighting on the northern end of the line from Lens is fraught with the greatest possibilities.

Despite increased resistance on the part of the Germans, the allied enveloping movement against Lille, Roubaix and Tournai was greatly accelerated.

Dispatches revealed that General De Goutte, without a French ally, has joined King Albert's men and the British Second army in the big drive. General De Goutte recently commanded the left wing of General Mangin's French Tenth army, along the River Aisne.

The French and Belgians made appreciable progress toward Honds and Roulers. The British captured Ladhem, on the Roulers-Meun road, and further south crossed the Lys between Werwick and Comines.

The Germans are fighting with desperation and the knowledge that a further advance by the allies of five miles will make Ostend untenable and jeopardize the entire coastal flank.

Armistices Doomed.

Armistices seem doomed. The British today took Leizibet, a hamlet just north of the city.

The Ostend railroad passing through Roulers and Thourout to Courtrai, under bombardment over its entire length, and the valuable line of communication has been rendered useless to the enemy.

Further, the Belgians are now astride the Roulers-Meun road along a considerable stretch. Heavy rains are interfering with operations, and at places the allies have advanced through literal seas of mud.

The Germans' only alternative to a flight back, at least to the Belgian fortress line, is an eleven-hour concentration of their main forces at one or the other vital sectors of the collapsing front, and then they try to hit the allied side and throw it back.

Such a dramatic maneuver, however, would entail the risk of allowing large allied forces to pour through the front or fronts left open, and to get into the German rear where the main battle is to be fought.

Down in the Argonne sector between the forest and the Meuse the Germans have shown sudden signs of reaction. A fierce battle has been raging since early morning, the Germans counter-attacking violently. The Americans, all reports agree, are fully holding their own, though for strategic reasons they abandoned Exermont, five miles north of Verdun.

Bitter Fight in Woods.

In the wooded valley of the Aisne east of Liry and northeast of Bouconville, which had been transformed into a series of centers of resistance, a very hard struggle took place, ending in the occupation of the most important positions by General Gouraud's men, who at the same time took a great amount of booty.

The fighting extended further east, where the Germans had flooded the region north of Chalons-sur-Marne. Here the French troops, advancing with the same impetuosity as they have shown throughout this battle, took the farm of Joyeux and the railroad station at Autry. Conde Les Autry, north of Binarville, also fell into the hands of the French after sharp fighting.

Ten Big Fish.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—George W. Sears and Milton G. Miller, fishermen, caught ten large catfish that weighed 801 pounds in a partly wrecked and sunken coal barge in the Ohio river.

The men were engaged in taking the barge apart to obtain want lumber could be used again from the wreck.

Baby Born With Tooth.

Braddock, Pa.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Welsh, born recently, was found to have a full formed tooth. She weighed 15 pounds at birth.

Utility.

"Sometimes," said the discontented man, "I wish I could be a child again and make no plans."

"If you were a child again and wanted to play in the dirt they wouldn't let you make mud pies. They'd have you making a war garden."

Poof.

"They must be very poor."

"They are. They are actually depriving themselves of some of life's luxuries to pay for their Liberty bonds and give to war charities."



U. S. CRAFT BEATS HUN WARSHIP HITS MINE

YANKEE LOSSES ARE KEPT AT MINIMUM.

Frontal Attacks Are Abandoned for Stalking Methods, U. S. Fighters Snipe Machine Gunners.

U. S. BATTLESHIP MINNESOTA STRUCK OFF DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

Vessel Returns to Port Under Own Steam—No Casualties Reported by Navy Department.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The battleship Minnesota struck a mine early Sunday off the Delaware breakwater. There were no casualties and the ship proceeded to port under its own power. The navy department issued this statement:

"The navy department is informed that the battleship Minnesota struck a mine early Sunday morning off the Delaware breakwater. There were no casualties, according to reports reaching the department, and the Minnesota is proceeding to port under her own power."

There was no indication as to the extent of the damage to the battleship nor whether the mine was an enemy one. However, naval officers recalled that mines were laid in these waters by the submarines which carried out the first raids off the Atlantic coast last May and June and that the oil tank steamer Herbert L. Pratt was sunk by striking one of them.

The fact that the Minnesota was able to reach port without assistance was accepted as indicating that the mine struck the ship near the bow and that it was not badly damaged.

The Minnesota is of the pre-dreadnaught type, built at Newport News, Va., in 1905. It is 26,000 tons displacement, 450 feet long, and in normal times carries a complement of 985 officers and men. Its armament consists of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and a number of smaller rifles.

World Ship Record Broken.

Four-Thousand Ton U. S. Wooden Vessel Is Built in Seventeen One-Half Days.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—The Emergency Fleet corporation received a telegram from the Gray's Harbor Motorship corporation of Aberdeen, Wash., announcing it had built a 4,000-ton deadweight wooden ship from keel to water in the world's record time of 17½ working days for this type of tonnage.

How Austria Views Pact.

Vienna Dispatch Says, "A Quarter of Million Austro-Hungarians Arrived in Sofia Too Late."

London, Oct. 2.—That Austria-Hungary looks on the signing of the armistice between the allies and Bulgaria as a calamity is indicated in the following dispatch received from Vienna:

"A quarter of a million Austro-Hungarians arrived in Sofia too late."

Belgian Cavalry Routs Germans.

With the British Army in Flanders, Oct. 2.—Belgian cavalry has come into action in the neighborhood of Roulers and has succeeded in clearing up strips of the country.

Yanks Buy Bonds in France.

New York, Oct. 3.—The 400 offices of the Societe Generale throughout France will, with the consent of the war department, receive loan subscriptions from members of the American expatriate forces.

U. S. Makes Record Unloading Ships.

Paris, Oct. 3.—On one day during last week Americans discharged 36,017 tons of cargo from ships at all the ports in France. During another day they discharged 11,438 tons at one particular port.

British Casualties for Week.

London, Oct. 1.—British casualties for the week, as announced by war office, follow: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 8,696; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 10,757. Total, 24,620.

To Pay Captive Officers.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Under an agreement reached at the Berne conference on prisoners of war, the United States and Germany will pay stated sums monthly to all officers held as prisoners.

Prussian War Chief Quits.

London, Sept. 30.—Lieutenant General Stein, the Prussian war minister, is reported to have resigned, according to advice to the Exchange Telegraph company on Friday from Copenhagen.

New Turkey Wants to Quit.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Runners are again spreading that Turkey will seek a separate peace, says a dispatch from Lausanne, Switzerland. The public is agitated following the disaster in Palestine and the retreat in the Balkans.

American Gets Eighth Plane.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 30.—Eddie Rickenbacker shot down his eighth enemy plane north of Verdun. Rickenbacker's propeller was killed with bullets and he was barely able to land safely in a field.

SUFFRAGE LOSES IN THE SENATE

Lacks Two Votes of the Two-Thirds Majority to Change Constitution.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FAILS

Wilson Supplements His Address of Day Before in Supporting the Measure by Sending Personal Letters to Democratic Senators.

Washington, Oct. 3.—By a vote of 53 to 37, the senate failed to give the two-thirds majority necessary to adopt the resolution passed by the house submitting to the states the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution.

Before the vote was announced, Chairman Jones of the woman suffrage committee changed his vote from yes to no in order to ask that the vote be reconsidered and the resolution left pending.

President Wilson's appeal in behalf of the resolution apparently made no change in the voting, the opposition obtaining every vote it claimed. The majority lacked two votes of the necessary two-thirds and the change recorded for Senator Jones made it three.

The vote was as follows:

Democrats, For—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gerry, Gore, Henderson, Johnson (S. D.), Kendrick, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin (Ky.), Myers, Nugent, Owen, Phelps, Pittman, Randall, Robinson, Shafter, Sheppard, Smith (Ark.), Thomas, Thompson, Varian, Walsh—26.

Republicans, For—Cahill, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, France, Goff, Gronna, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, Loriot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Pendergast, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren, Watson—27. For—63.

Democrats, Against—Bankhead, Bennett, Fletcher, Guilan, Harwick, Mitchell, Ciesley (N. M.), Martin, (Va.) Overman, Pomeroy, Reed, Sutherland, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Ga.) Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott—21.

Republicans, Against—Baile, Brandegee, Dillingham, Drew, Hale, Dodge, McLean, Pearson, Wadsworth, Weeks—30. Against—31.

The following senators were paired: Beckham of Kentucky, (Dem.) against, with Hollis of New Hampshire and Frolinghysen of New Jersey (Rep.); Borah of Idaho, (Rep.) against, with Fall of New Mexico and Harding of Ohio, (Rep.); Knox of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) against, with Johnson of California and Sherman of Illinois, (Reps.); Swanson, Virginia, (Dem.) against, with Willey of Missouri and King of Utah, (Dems.).

In giving notice that he would ask for a reconsideration, Senator Jones said he did not intend to request another vote in the near future. His purpose, he said, was to keep the resolution on the calendar so that it should be a change in favor of it before March 4, when the present congress expires he would be in a position to ask for another vote. He added that ample notice will be given the senate before another vote is requested.

President Wilson supplemented his address in its support by sending personal letters to several Democratic senators regarded as opponents, urging them to give the measure their vote.

Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson stepped into the breach of the senate fight over the woman suffrage resolution and in a personal address in the senate chamber asked for its passage as a war measure.

MADMAN KILLS 2; SHOTS 5

Aged Man Becomes Suddenly Insane and Runs Amuck at Harrisburg, Ill.

Harrisburg, Ill., Oct. 1.—After he had shot and killed two persons and probably fatally wounded another, Edward Rittiger, seventy-five years old, was killed by a member of a posse.

Being suddenly insane, Rittiger killed Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Reeson, who had been paid by the county to care for him for several years.

50,000 TAKEN BY ALLENBY

Total of Prisoners Captured in Palestine—Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Guns Also Taken.

London, Oct. 1.—The total of prisoners taken by Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby's army in Palestine is now 50,000. The number of captured guns has risen to 325, according to Cairo dispatches.

Influenza Closes Prison Gates.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 3.—Acting on orders of the department of public welfare Warden Murphy closed the state penitentiary to all visitors to guard against a spread of Spanish influenza. There are no cases at the institution.

Grip Kills 45 in Gotham.

New York, Oct. 3.—With 830 new cases of Spanish influenza reported for 24 hours and 45 deaths. Health Commissioner Copeland admitted that the disease had reached the proportions of an epidemic in this city.

Yanks Fight With Japs.

Vladivostok, Oct. 2.—American troops co-operated with the Japanese in the occupation of Blagoveshchensk, the capital of the Amur province. The allied forces entered the city on the heels of the bolsheviks.

Kel Hara Premier of Japan.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Kel Hara, one of the leaders of the great Seiyun Kai party, has been appointed premier of the new Japanese cabinet, succeeding the Tanaka administration. In addition he will be minister of justice.

New Riveting Record Is Set.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 1.—A world's record for ship riveting was claimed here by Submarine Boat corporation when 87 gangs drove 27,820 rivets into seven ships in eight hours—an average of 488 for each gang.

Laude Wilson's Speech.

President Wilson's speech, the Evening Standard says, "President Wilson makes it clear that there must be a court of justice which will pronounce judgment upon these criminals."

To Insure Supply of Coal.

In a formal proclamation to operations and miners the fuel administrator calls upon all to enlist in a detailed program to produce 12,234,000 tons of bituminous coal and 2,030,000 tons of anthracite every week. This tonnage, he promises, will give the country all the coal needed this winter.

College Men Enrolled.

More than 150,000 men were added to America's fighting strength when members of the students' army training corps were reported to the American army headquarters in France. The impressive ceremony marking the occasion was set for eleven o'clock October 1. A message from President Wilson was read on every campus. Collegians in the training corps draw the pay of army privates, and are housed, clothed, and fed by the government. There is no tuition fee. Each student is allowed only three subjects.

WILSON DRAMS 322

United States Official Commander in Chief Begins Work of Selection.

13,000,000 MEN ARE CALLED

More Than Twenty-six Hours Consumed in the Task—Final Notification to Be Left to the Various Local Boards.

FIRST 100 NUMBERS DRAWN IN THE DRAFT

BUREAUS MAY BE MOVED ELSEWHERE

SOME OF THEM COULD BE JUST AS WELL LOCATED IN OTHER CITIES AS WASHINGTON.

WOULD BENEFIT THE CAPITAL

People All Over the Country Saving Up for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the Full Success of Which Is Assured.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—There would no doubt be a considerable amount of inconvenience if some of the bureaus in Washington were removed to other cities. At the same time it seems altogether likely that something of that kind must be done in order to take care of the business if it is to expand as consistently as it has in the past. Congress is really in earnest about moving some of these bureaus and it is pointed out that quite a number could just as well be located in other cities as in Washington.

The war risk insurance bureau under the treasury department says that 12,000 additional clerks will be needed to carry on its business. There is no office room or housing room for these clerks and there will not be, even with the additional buildings that are being erected. In many other cities it is said that there is plenty of office space and housing space and that there is no reason why many of these clerks could not be taken away from Washington.

It has always been thought that any activity or boom that brings lots of money to a town is a good thing. Washington is suffering from too much money. There is too much money being spent in Washington. There is more money than commodities. As a consequence all prices have gone sky-high and it is almost impossible to obtain luxury, especially domestic luxury, while the prices paid for all kinds of foodstuffs and clothing are from 20 to 50 per cent higher than in other cities. The people who have to buy, who have to pay for all commodities, would like to see a part of this prosperity transferred to other cities.

Absolute confidence exists in government circles that the Fourth Liberty Loan is going to be a success. Curiously enough, it is already well known that people who did not subscribe for the first loan, subscribed a little for the second, and then a larger amount for the third, have been making up for the excess of the first loan, and that from all over the country reports are received showing that the people are more in earnest than ever before, and that as they see the sacrifices that are being made in this great war, they are more than willing to make some sacrifices themselves. Of course it costs a vast amount of money to carry on a war so far distant from our shores, but it is encouraging to the high officials in Washington to know that the people are going to furnish the necessary money whether it be in the shape of loans or taxes. And just as the big tax bill is brought out, it is dawning upon the minds of people that they had better invest their money in Liberty bonds rather than in tax receipts.

When that belated agricultural survey bill was before the senate it was severely criticized in many particulars. Senator King of Utah asserted emphatically that the farmers were asking for \$20,000,000 to be spent in asking for federal clerks and commissions to teach them how to farm. "We do not want that sort of thing in the middle West today or in any of the agricultural regions of the United States," said the Utah senator, "but what we do need is men to aid in harvesting and saving the crops. We want to save the tens of thousands of bushels of potatoes that rot in the ground last year; we want to save the wheat that is grown, so that it can be manufactured into flour. In other words, we want men to take care of the crops that the farmers are now growing rather than to tell them how to grow crops or save their money."

Scott Perils of Oklahoma, one of the rising generation in congress, made a lengthy speech on "America's Achievements in War Making." In the house not long ago. It was a red hot political speech too. Perils acknowledged that there were a number of good Republicans helping to win the war, but he said that no matter how fine a man a Republican might be, he would improve himself by becoming a Democrat. Of course the Oklahoma congressman was under a steady cross-fire from the Republican side. Minority Leader Gillett, Madden of Illinois, Longworth of Ohio and other Republican leaders questioning many of his statements. Perils is quick-witted, however, and held up his end well enough to make his speech good reading for his Democratic readers.

Two bills which have for months been dragging their way through the two branches of congress are still far from being enacted into law and there is a wide difference of opinion between the two houses as to the terms in which those bills will finally be drawn. More than a year ago the senate passed a water power

bill. Along last January the house struck out everything after the enacting clause of this bill and substituted one known as the administration measure. That administration measure dragged its way slowly through the house of representatives, meeting a good deal of commendation, and finally passed by an almost unanimous vote. Is it not strange that a bill having such a preponderance of support in the house of representatives should occupy so much time? The bill has now been returned to the senate, but it is far from being completed and it will probably take weeks and months of conference before it finally reaches the president.

The other bill is one of the so-called "emergency measure." One would suppose that an emergency measure should be speeded up, but not so with the agricultural survey bill which provided for the expenditure of a large amount of money to encourage the growth of crops for war purposes. That bill has been on the ways something like four months. It had a hard time in the house, but in the senate it was stalled for several months and finally emerged from that body without a nation-wide prohibition amendment attached. This is another bill that passed the senate almost unanimously, although it had taken three months for consideration.

It was the fanciful idea of the Germans that when the people of the United States began to read the long casualty lists in the newspapers they would at once become active opponents of the war and demand that the United States withdraw from it. At least the German people were fed up with this idea just as they were assured that America would not get into the war, and no circumstances would or troops be effective in the war. Of course the effect has been just contrary to what the Germans said it would be. The casualty lists have made people more determined than ever to fight this war to a finish. We all know how it makes the soldiers feel to have their companions shot down beside them, and in a way the American people feel the same degree of interest and concern in the German casualty lists which has caused the German nation of life and the wounding and maiming of so many men. The casualty lists are of course a sad thing for our people, but they have not had the result that the Germans claimed for them ever since this government entered the war.

It is no pleasant task to lay taxes. People may have an idea that the ways and means committee and the finance committee take great pleasure in making revenue bills for the purpose of imposing taxation. It is a fact that both of these committees are made up of men who are not known for their love of taxation, and it might be assumed it was because they took pleasure in imposing taxation. But taxation now is very different from that in peace times. Government taxes were not very heavy in the days before the war, although there was a great deal of hot air expended upon the subject of "burdensome taxation." The men who are imposing the taxes are doing it as a vital necessity; they are performing their patriotic duty just as others are doing in these times of great stress and tribulation. These immense revenue bills are burdensome, but war is a very expensive undertaking. The pending revenue bill, levying \$8,000,000,000 for one year, is many times larger than the entire cost of the Civil war; and the Civil war lasted four years and the expenditures were spread over a very much longer period following the war. The men who have to vote this taxation on the people clearly understand that they are imposing heavy burdens and they are not doing it for pleasure by any means.

We have in the United States senate what we call "Shermanesque" utterances. Lawrence V. Sherman, whom many men regard as the greatest of a way of getting off almost epigrammatic observations which have received the designation "Shermanesque." Recently in discussing the federal trade commission he remarked: "It is an incubator for United States senators and other officers. Many candidates have been hatched in this nest." He referred to the fact that Joe Davies of Wisconsin and William J. Harris of Georgia both became candidates for United States senator. Referring to critics and other writers of these utterances, he said: "The less one has done of constructive work of any kind in private life, the better qualified he is to instruct those who have founded and managed great undertakings." Speaking of the city of Chicago, which he praised, but which he said gave 60,000 majority against him, he gave utterance to this truth about political "nesting": "We—he was then referring to the downstate section of Illinois—always can figure out in the hands of Chicago how to buy the majority will be against any country candidate and when we simply go out in the country and get a bigger majority, whatever it may need to be."

The upstate politicians in New York have always worked the same game in that great state and probably other country districts in other sections also have used the same system.

Study the Future Well.
The future contains year upon year block of Parian marble. Boreas how you snite it. Do not touch it, until you have a plan, an idea, to work out of it. You may so mar the marble as to hinder the highest expression of your soul through it.

Poet Immortalized Hemp.
Longfellow has immortalized the uses of hemp in his famous poem, "The Hopseller," in which he makes us see the rope made into a swing for two lovely maidens, the tightrope for the tired, spangled gipsy, the cord that the old ball ringer shows when he rings the noonday hour; through his eyes we see the schoolboy flying his kite, the farmer's wife drawing a bucket of cool water from the well on the old homestead, and many other beautiful pictures.

Long Wars of the Past.
A review of history shows that all the most momentous clashes of arms have resulted in long wars. In the middle ages England waged an interminable conflict with France known as the Hundred Years war; while the corresponding conflict between England and Scotland may be said to have been a five-century one.

Optimistic Thought.
Concealing secrets is sometimes no less advantageous to a man than disclosing.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Madison—The total valuation of all property in this state, real and personal, for assessment purposes for the year 1918, was announced by the state tax commission at \$3,846,252,744. Upon the figures credited for the 744 counties will be based the amount of state taxes to be levied next year upon each. Real estate is valued at \$3,045,683,229, and personal property at \$800,569,515. The 1918 assessment shows a comparatively small rise over the figures for 1917, the increase being \$238,793,302. Milwaukee county's new assessment is placed at \$893,842,403, an increase of \$45,188,155 for the year.

Madison—Twelve firms have been penalized by the food administration for failure to obtain a license for operation of creameries or cheese factories. Among those invited to contribute \$25 to the Red Cross are the Brooklyn Creamery Co., Green Lake; Kingston Co-operative Creamery association, Kingston; Oxford Creamery, Oxford; Steiner Brothers Creamery, Mauston; Mt. Horeb Co-operative creamery; Lindquist Cheese Factory, Mauston; Waubesa creamery; and for flagrant violation, the Iola Co-operative Mercantile Co. was requested to pay \$100.

Appleton—Miss Esther Ashman of this city has joined in the ranks of Appleton's women who are taking the place of men called into service. She accepted a position with the local gas company as meter reader. It is expected soon that all the positions in meter reading will be filled by women. Miss Ashman is the second meter reader to accept a position in Appleton.

Oshkosh—The little village of Omro, eight miles from Oshkosh, made a great record in the fourth Liberty Loan drive. Allotted the raising of \$32,498, in the first day of the drive, the village oversubscribed with a total of \$37,000. The population is only about 1,200, mostly retired farmers, and there are no industries.

Manitowish—The Herald and The News, daily newspapers have been consolidated as The World-News and will be issued from the office of The Herald. George McFarlane, formerly with The News, becomes city editor. The combined circulation is 5,000. The paper will occupy a new office building and will add new equipment.

Madison—A falling off in the number of purchased stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by the figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, 1918. In 1917 these stallions numbered 1,722; in 1918, 1,561.

Madison—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Thirty-sixth at Middleton, under command of Capt. H. C. Runzel, and the Thirty-seventh at Waupun, under command of Capt. Roy Holly.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawns. Notice to this effect was given to game wardens and county clerks.

Green Bay—A meeting of the dairy farmers of northeastern Wisconsin, will take place here on October 19. B. H. Taw, chief of the United States dairy division, will attend and discuss dairy and livestock situation.

Madison—Madison's No. 322 in the draft lottery is Ambrose J. James, who for months has been "doing his bit." He is one of the leading "increased food production" experts of the University of Wisconsin.

Rhinelander—A picture of the Kaiser and his six sons, taken from the home of a local resident, was sprinkled with kerosene and burned before 4,000 people at the close of a Liberty Loan meeting.

Wausau—A. G. Burg, agent for Marathon county, is urging all potato growers in the county to exhibit samples of their potato stock at the potato show to be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 20 to 24.

Madison—The sum of \$500,000 has been withdrawn from state banks by State Treasurer Henry Johnson. The amount is needed for road work and other state activities.

Madison—The Grand Rapids Street Railway company is permitted by the railroad commission to discontinue the sale of six tickets for 25 cents and to charge a straight 5-cent fare.

Madison—While not approving the system, principal nor amounts, the Wisconsin railroad commission granted the Wisconsin Telephone company the right to inaugurate installation charges ordered by Postmaster General Burleson, director general of the telegraph and telephone lines.

West Ashland—The first Wisconsin woman to be mentioned on the official United States casualty list is Nellie M. Dingley of this city. Miss Dingley, a nurse, died of disease in a French hospital.

Ashland—For the first time since leaving this city a year ago, when they enlisted in the army, Private Frank Blainin and Private James Schweiger, cousins, met recently in a French hospital, where both had been taken after being wounded on the western front.

Kenosha—Kasimer Gentoff, 36 years old, proprietor of a saloon here, was found dead in his bedroom with a bullet wound in his left temple. There was a revolver in his left hand but the police believe that the revolver was placed in his hand to indicate suicide.

Appleton—Outagamie county's share in the United war work campaign is \$69,000. This amount will probably be taken out of the patriotic fund which is being established similar to the war chest which was first organized at Kenosha.

Green Bay—Green Bay barbers have advanced the price of shaves from 45 to 50 cents. The price of haircuts went from 35 to 40 cents. Fifteen cents has been the cost of a shave for a dozen years here.

Morrill—Sam Young, who was born in this city in 1860, owns an interesting relic. It is a post card picture of "Old Abe," the fighting eagle that accompanied the Eighth Wisconsin regiment for three years during the civil war. The post card was given to him by Miss Cornelia Galesbury, afterward the wife of D. A. Kline. She was teaching school and Sam was one of the school children. The picture was given to him in 1865. It is well preserved.

Madison—Gov. Philipp has ordered special elections to fill congressional vacancies in the Sixth and Eleventh districts. Election will be for the unexpired terms of the late James Davidson, Oshkosh, and Irvine Lenroot, the latter elevated to the senate last spring. Special primaries will be held in the two districts on Oct. 22, while the special election will take place at the time of the general election on Nov. 5.

Wausau—Marathon Onward, a 9 months' old Airedale, owned by the Marathon kennels of this city, was judged the best puppy at the Maine Line Kennel show at Norbeth, Pa., third puppy and second novice at Jersey City, N. J., second puppy and third novice at Ottawa, Canada, and second puppy and second novice at the Bryn Mawr Horse show at Philadelphia.

Madison—The food administration has announced that powdered sugar may not be sold except for commercial baking and manufacturing purposes after Oct. 10. Its sale for domestic consumption and to retailers for distribution among domestic consumers is forbidden. Sale of stocks on hand is permitted if purchased before the regulation was made known.

Madison—"Any person for whom any votes are cast at a primary election is a candidate within the meaning of the law." That is the opinion of Atty. Gen. Spencer. Meritt Hull who Secretary of State, Meritt Hull who is a candidate within the meaning of the law. That is the opinion of Atty. Gen. Spencer.

La Crosse—Capt. Herman Rupp, former commander of Co. B, Third regiment, Wisconsin National guard, has been given the croix de guerre, the French war medal, for bravery in action, according to information contained in letters received here. Capt. Rupp is the first La Crosse man to receive the French war medal.

Eau Claire—Rev. L. Albert Mullett, Pentecostal evangelist who has been holding meetings here, was arrested on a charge of failing to register under the draft law. Mullett recently got into the limelight here when he and a follower were arrested when they got out on the street in their barefeet and started to preach.

Wausau—A service flag containing 2,530 stars, the number of soldiers in service from Marathon county, was dedicated in Wausau. Former Congressman J. J. Lentz, recently returned from France, delivered a patriotic address. A program by the Tenth infantry band, Wisconsin National guard was a feature.

La Crosse—Lt. Col. J. Brooks Shuman, veteran of the Spanish war, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel Shuman was a member of Co. M, Third regiment, W. N. G., in the Spanish war, attaining the rank of sergeant. He has been seen in the Philippines, Alaska, and Panama.

Madison—The state board of control has appointed Prof. William A. Cochran, veteran teacher in the State School for the Deaf at Delavan, acting superintendent of the institution of the State of Wisconsin, effective Oct. 1, when the resignation of H. C. Buell takes effect. Mr. Buell resigned recently to engage in army Y. M. C. A. work.

Madison—After a conference with milk dealers, the Wisconsin food administration has permitted an increase in the cost of milk to 12 cents per quart and 6 1/2 cents per pint. The increased cost of production necessitates this raise. Milk deliveries will be limited to one day.

Fond du Lac—A co-operative store owned by wage earners of this section is to be built here. One hundred working men signed up for stock at a meeting. The project is capitalized at \$50,000. Besides the main store in this city there will be a branch at North Fond du Lac.

Marinette—The Rev. J. B. Piette, a former pastor at Marinette county, State of Wisconsin, is captain of a regiment of Marine francs tireurs.

Fond du Lac—Dr. W. J. Waldschmidt, of this city, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the army.

Appleton—Plans for the organization of a stock company to conduct a barge line on the lower Fox river are being made by manufacturers of Neenah and Menasha. It is proposed to transport coal from the great lakes docks at Green Bay to plants in Neenah and Menasha.

Wausau—Deputy Conservation Warden M. C. Thorn and J. W. Foster recently destroyed three beaver dams which were causing damage by flooding farm lands in Taylor and Clark counties.

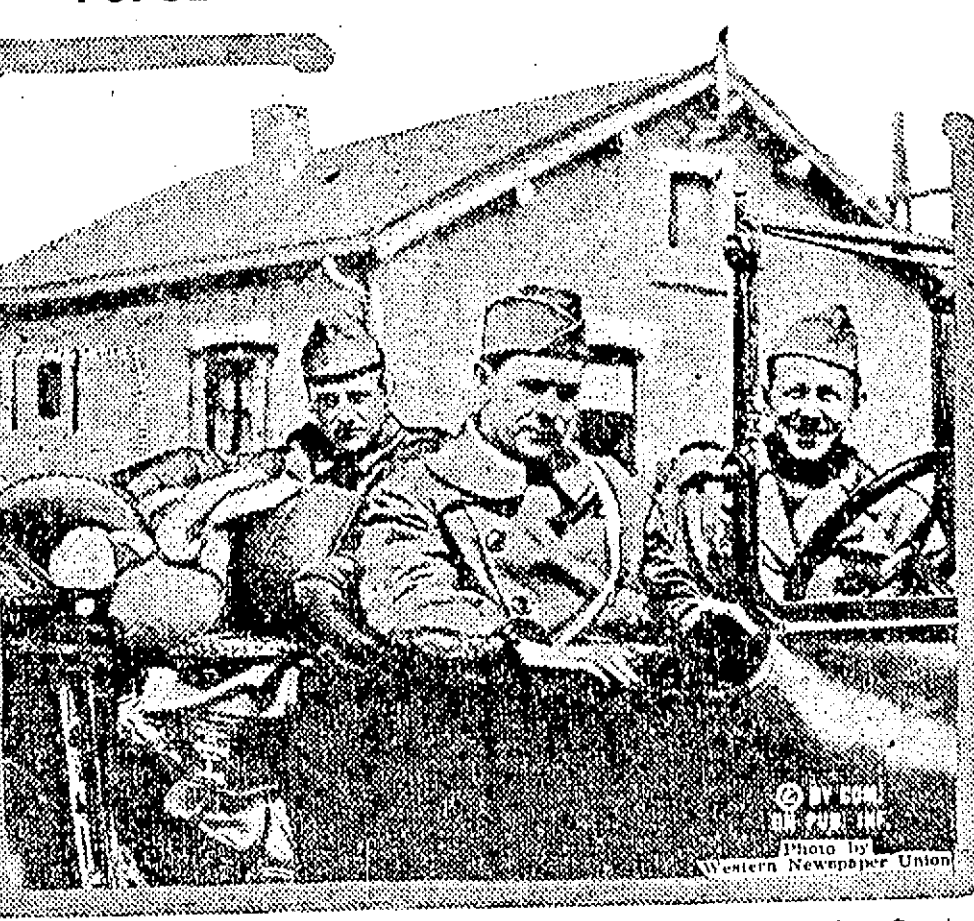
Eau Claire—David Drummond, till recently president of the Drummond Packing company, which he founded in 1875, died suddenly here while sitting in his library reading a newspaper. Heart failure was the cause. He was 69 years old.

La Crosse—Gen. Charles King of Milwaukee and Prof. G. K. Klehoffer of Madison will be the principal speakers at the annual convention of the Western Wisconsin Teachers' association to be held here on Oct. 18 and 19.

Wausau—It took the village of Brokaw in Marathon county twenty-four hours to subscribe its quota to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Its allotment is \$37,800 and the bonds subscribed by Brokaw people total \$46,800.

Oconomowoc—The annual convention of the Wisconsin Lutheran Teachers' association will be held at Oconomowoc on Nov. 7 and 8. One hundred and thirty teachers are expected to attend the conference.

INTERESTING FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN GAME OF BASEBALL



American Soldiers With an Automobile Load of Y. M. C. A. Sporting Goods for Men on Duty at the Front.

The birth of baseball on one section of the French line where the game had never been seen before, is described in an interesting report by a Y. M. C. A. secretary in charge of a foyer du soldat.

"The paraphernalia at my command," he writes in telling of how the great American game became popular, "consisted of a backstop, an indoor baseball and two bats. The bases were improvised by sawing a plank into four squares. As I walked out of the foyer one evening with that equipment under my arm, the lounging groups of French soldiers cast sidelong glances of curiosity and scorn. It was evident they were not optimistic in regard to the success of the innovation."

"After I had established the home base, there were only two Polus audiences enough to show that they entered into some degree of listless interest in what was going on. I began batting the ball at the backstop, knocking out a few base hits into the wire netting. Then suddenly wheeling about, I threw the ball at one of the spectators. He dodged it, but another Polu went after it and threw it back at me."

Becoming Interested.
"I swung at the ball, but it passed me, and the Polus laughed to see me carried around by the momentum of the swing bat. Others had been attracted by that time, and it was evident that interest was beginning to grow. The man who had thrown the ball back volunteered to pitch, and after a while he was able to find the ball near enough to the bat to enable me to give it a swing that sent it way out into the field."

"There were some who by this time had become sufficiently interested to accept an invitation to do outdoor work, and after 15 minutes of batting I yielded the bat to another."

"Some of the Polus got onto the knack of hitting very quickly and this, of course, engendered an ambition to surpass one another in sending the ball to a great distance."

"I had taken a position in the field and chased the ball with a far greater liveliness than would have sufficed under ordinary circumstances and always took care to pull off some sensational or amusing acrobatic stunt to win as many laughs as possible. The bases were marked by a country circus clown had won for him a soft spot in the heart of every ball fan throughout the country."

Forgot to Run.
"The first batter to hit the ball forgot to run. The fielder who should have fielded the ball, yielded to his impulses at football and kicked the ball as far as he could, and the first baseman started to run around all the bases to make a play. A country circus clown had won for him a soft spot in the heart of every ball fan throughout the country."

NO SOFT SNAP IN SHIPYARDS
Government Objects to Inducements Offered to Ball Players. Real War Work Evaded.
Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago. The government has put its foot down on that form of evading real war work and now it is a case of actually working for so much a day and playing ball on the side simply for glory and exercise if they so desire.

GEO. KRICK GOING TO ITALY

Texas Sporting Writer to Take Up Duties as Physical Director for Y. M. C. A.

George Krick, well-known in the South as a baseball player, manager and league organizer and now a sporting editor for Fort Worth, Tex., will leave for Italy soon to take up his duties as Y. M. C. A. physical director, giving particular attention to baseball activities. Krick was an organizer of the Texas league and was its first secretary.

MONEY FOR ATHLETIC GOODS

Bill Introduced in Congress Authorizing Purchase of Equipment for Soldier Boys.

Expenditure by the secretary of war up to \$50,000 during the fiscal year for athletic goods, including base balls and bats, footballs and boxing gloves, as a part of the equipment of each regiment, would be authorized under a bill introduced in the house by Representative Siegel of New York.

Easy for Harry Hellman.
Harry Hellman, former Detroit outfielder, is playing a bang-up game with the submarine base team at San Pedro, Cal. Men in the submarine service are not being called for active duty very fast and the San Pedro base team has been practically intact for several months.

Medals for Olga Dorfner.
Miss Olga Dorfner, the clever sprint swimmer, has 38 medals and 25 cups won in various swimming meets in the last few years.

Plant at Camp Mills.
Camp Mills, near New York city, will soon boast a \$50,000 athletic plant.

CAN BASEBALL GAME REGAIN OLD PLACE?

Will National Pastime Be as Popular After the War?

Magnates Will Have Tough Time in Rebuilding Teams When Great Struggle Is Ended—Big Stars Are Not Coming Back.

Unless peace is declared before another summer rolls around baseball is going to have a tough time regaining the high standard it has attained after long years of operation.

Under the ruling of Secretary Baker, not to mention the change of draft ages, there will be no baseball next season. Baseball is nonessential and must take a back seat until the olive branch is waving over this turbulent globe of ours, says a writer in an excellent article in the magazine, with the concluding generation engaging in baseball in a purely amateur way, the magnates will be up against it when the time rolls around to rebuild teams, for there won't be enough talent available to pad a clutch.

It is reasonable to figure that a certain per cent of the players who have their John Hancock on contracts now will return to the game when peace returns to the world. Yet, compared with the few who will come back retaining their old-time efficiency, there will be dozens of players in all classes of leagues who will be unable to return to it because of the fact that baseball will have lost its glamour for them.

The big stars—the boys like Cobb, Collins, Spenser and Alexander—who have been paid enormous salaries, have laid by enough of this world's goods to keep them for the rest of their lives, and they are not coming back to labor on the diamond for greatly reduced salaries, which are bound to follow the war.

For the same reason a goodly per cent of the players who up to a year or so ago were the coming eligibles for big league jobs will miss up their baseball aspirations for other lines, and the incentive for the youngsters will not be as great.

Baseball will finally come back as strong as ever, of course, but it will take time. The powers that be hung on as long as they possibly could for this reason. They foresaw that a cessation of operations would be a terrific body blow. There have said so many times. There is nothing that could have happened to the baseball business which could have hurt it more.

During the reconstruction period, which is going to involve nearly every country on the globe, a reconstruction period of its own, and baseball will weather the tough days ahead because the public will realize what it is up against and will be tolerant.

No game is more red-blooded than baseball as a sport or pastime in peaceful days, and people will want plenty of red-blooded amusement after the war is over. So the magnates need not go about hanging crepe on each other. The future of the game is bright enough, and it will be much better off for having gone through the fire. This view of the baseball situation is of course contingent only upon a lengthy continuation of the war.

FAMOUS RUNNER IS HONORED

"Ted" Meredith Has Been Promoted to Commander of Flying Squadron in France.

"Ted" Meredith, University of Pennsylvania's great miler, has been promoted to commander of a flying squadron in France. Meredith has distinguished himself in air battles with the Boche and is recognized as one of America's best flyers. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war.

CHINESE TAKE TO BASEBALL

Thousands of Chinese Playing American Game—Want in on Any International Series.

While we have been hearing so much about the advance of baseball in England, France and Italy, don't forget that another one of the allied countries also is booming it. A newspaper man recently arrived in this country from China says thousands of Chinese are playing the game and that the contests put on in Shanghai often draw more than 5,000 persons. If there's ever to be an international world's series this newspaper man, whose name is Graham Barrow, says China wants in on it.

Carrier Pigeon Temperamental.

The carrier pigeon always flies back to its home—never from its home to another destination and then back. It is trained when three years old by flights from its home, increasing successively from flights of a few miles to flights of 200 or more miles. As a usual thing its relay of training flights are limited to distances of 25 miles—the supposed range of its vision. The bird is as temperamental as a high-bred race horse. He must always be kept in the pink of condition, his surroundings and his home must be kept attractive and comfortable and his food the kind he likes and nothing more.

Removing Germs From Water.

By using filter alum in rapid and filters good results are being obtained in reducing the bacterial content of well water at American mobilization camps in France, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The chemical coagulates on the sand at the top and forms a film to which the bacteria adhere, the unpurified water trickles through the bed. At regular intervals the upper surface of the sand is replaced and a fresh supply of alum introduced.

And the Children Wept.

For the children a tragedy, for the older members of the family a joke—occurred in a certain Hillsdale, O., home. The children had been working all day gathering sap from two maple trees. An older sister came home and used the sap for dishwater, and the accident was not discovered until she remarked that the water was sticky.

Chilean Nitrate Beds.

Great as the nitrate industry of Chile is, the ore beds themselves are seldom of vast size, though they spread over large areas. Occasionally the ore is found within a foot or two of the surface, and at other times it is twenty feet deep.

New Phone System.

Maricao, Colombia, is to have a municipally owned and operated telephone system to replace the antiquated equipment now in use. There will be a demand for American supplies.

TO SETTLE MEN ON LAND

How Countries Are Making Provisions for Future of Soldiers Returning From the War.

Our own efforts to care for our soldiers after the war can best be judged if we keep up with what others are doing. The British empire, as a whole is taking long steps toward providing a way to increase the supply of food. In England, Wales and Scotland some land has already been bought for the purpose by the board of agriculture and fisheries. Canada has set aside land and arranged to lend \$2,000 to each applicant, as a 5 per cent first mortgage, running 15 years. Norman Hapgood writes in Leslie's. Applicants must have had previous farm experience, though intending farmers can go to demonstration farms and be paid current wages while they obtain the required experience. In New Zealand the rules are much like those in Canada. Australia has set aside \$100,000,000 for similar work, and others besides soldiers may apply. The capital of the government will be used in all enterprises during the war to settle men on the land. It is the way not only to mitigate the threatened unemployment situation but also to meet the threatened food shortage. That food shortage will be met successfully, if we are wise. Our consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, points out that in a boys' reformatory 50 per cent of the cost of feeding has been saved by using only locally grown food. Another interesting step in this direction is being taken in Canada. Land is secured near a town or village, the cultivation is supervised by an expert farmer, and under him the work is done by men from the town factories and industries. Sometimes this work is co-operative. In any case it is an answer to the seasonal aspect of unemployment. In this connection we may recall the statement by Victor Boret, the French food minister:

"The allies should be grateful to two men after victory has been obtained. First, to the general who leads the soldiers to win the decisive battle, and second, to Herbert Hoover, who rendered it possible for the soldiers to eat so that they might fight."

And Mr. Hoover is one of those who realize that the food problem of the war should not be separated from the food question after the war.

Pocket Stove.

The Japanese have invented a little stove that you can carry around in your pocket. It is in the form of a small brazier, shaped rather like a clear case, and the fuel is a sausagelike roll that burns for three hours without emitting smoke or fumes.

The Scientific American says that one of these little conveniences carried inside the bosom of a kimono recovered a journey in a railway train from being chilly. Delicate pupils keep one in their clothes while at school in winter, and so equipped at comfortably in an unheated room. The aged and the cold-footed sleep with the stove at their feet. It is also used like a hot-water bottle to soothe the pains of cramp and colic.

Rainfall and Battles.

"ENEMY WILL HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE," ASSERTS PRESIDENT

Wilson Tells U. S. Aims in New York Address.

"NO COMPROMISE WITH FOE"

Executive Says Peace Is Not a Question of Coming to Terms "For We Cannot Come to Terms With Them" as "They Have Made It Impossible."

New York, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, before an immense audience in the Metropolitan opera house here tonight, delivered the most scathing war address of his career.

In words that tinged with the spirit of America in the great struggle, the president reiterated the purposes for which the civilized world is fighting and made it plain that the only peace we can consider is the peace of victory.

The president showed his faith in the nation by devoting only a few words to the Liberty Loan. He declared he knew the country would do its part.

He spoke in a wildly enthusiastic audience, which let him know his confidence would not be misplaced.

Text of Address.

The president spoke in part as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthusiastically—done by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country, and there are not the least doubts of their complete success. For I know their spirit and the spirit of the country."

"No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have."

And it is my mission here to try to make clear once more to the war weary—'I am. You will need no other stimulation."

"We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them."

The War's Issues.

"These issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?"

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?"

"Shall people be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force, or by their own will and choice?"

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they please and the weak suffer without redress?"

"Shall the assertion of right be hazardous and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?"

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest."

Enemy Without Honor.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with."

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were party to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest."

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interests."

Impossible to Come to Terms.

"We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thought, speak the same language of agreement."

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There must be no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it."

Foe Must Pay the Price.

"It is to be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the com-

ing settlements a secure and lasting peace. It will be necessary that whoever sits down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it, and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreement of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice in every item of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations founded under covenants that will be efficacious.

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows.

"As I see it, the constitution of this league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against common enemies. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed, is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and against whom must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the government we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania.

Particulars of Terms.

"These, then are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace."

"FIRST.—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples.

"SECOND.—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"THIRD.—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations."

"FOURTH.—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish, economic combination within the league and no employment of any force of economic boycott for exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control."

"FIFTH.—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

"SIXTH.—Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific sources in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be a peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms."

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place."

"Plain workaday people have demanded almost every time they have been asked to make a sacrifice, and the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the terms of the final settlement should be."

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been asked to do, and they are asking for only in statesmen's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the divisions of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of the human mind for peace and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world."

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clear that my one thought is to satisfy those who serve in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly in his own."

"The drive" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of that struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can."

"Germany is constantly intimating the 'terms' she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms, it wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

a million dogs as any other way on earth."—Kansas City Star.

"Speed Up" Slogan.

Just a hint of the unprecedented activity of the American shipyards these days is afforded by the names of the various plants. These include: Speed Up, Newark Bay, N. J.; Heave Together, of Portland, Ore.; Do Your Bit, of Seattle, Wash.; Act of Newburgh, N. Y.; Dry Dock Dial, of Brooklyn, and the Compass, Chester, Pa.

How It Happened.

Five villains, with eyes upon their waists, sat in a row.

"It is strange," said one, "that you five stalwart seamen, after robbing the bank and maltreating all persons who sought to stay you, should have allowed yourselves to be knocked down and hog-tied by a lone cripple equestrian with naught but a crabtree cudgel."

"Alas, sir," replied the most low-browed of the lot. "Our lack of forethought was our undoing. We expected to encounter only the usual heavily armed posse, which could not have taken us down and capture a lone gossamer, instead, we met this lame lad with a club, who meant business and had no desire to show off. Of course, we didn't know how to comport ourselves."

—Kansas City Star.

Exhausted the Surplus.

Wife.—When did you decide you wouldn't have a new suit this year?

Hubby.—When I saw the bill for your new suit.

HUNS ABANDON ALL IN GREATEST RETREAT OF WAR

Germanies Are in Wild Flight From Lens to the North Sea.

HUGE VICTORY IS ASSURED

Lille Is Being Evacuated, Cambrai and St. Quentin Are in Flames as the Allies Hold Hindenburg Line—Retreating General.

London, Oct. 3.—Under the terrific blows of the French, English and American forces the German armies in France and Belgium have been driven into the greatest retreat in all history. The evacuation of Belgium is under way.

From Lens to the North Sea German armies have turned their backs to the channel ports and are marching home. The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned.

Cambrai has been left in flames and ruins to the victorious French.

General Debore's troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond.

The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and American troops.

Along the Belgian coast British warships are shelling the Germans out of Ostend and Zeebrugge, their U-boat bases. Huge fires are seen along the coast.

Haig Tells of Pursuit.

The official reports announce new British successes south of La Bassée canal.

Field Marshal Haig reports the Germans in retreat along a wide front, with British troops in close pursuit.

Another wide retreat has been forced upon the enemy north of Reims. Between the Vesle and the Aisne the Germans have been driven back to the line of the Aisne-Marne canal. Desperate fighting is in progress.

The fighting on the northern end of the flanking front is fraught with the greatest possibilities.

Despite increased resistance on the part of the Germans, the allied enveloping movement against Lille, Roubaix and Tournai was greatly accelerated.

Dispatches revealed that General De Goutte, without a French army, has been driven back to the Aisne.

The French and Belgians made appreciable progress toward Hooge and Roulers. The British captured Ledeghem, on the Roulers-Lens road, and further south crossed the Lys between Werwick and Comines.

The Germans are fighting with desperation and the knowledge that a further advance by the allies of five miles will make Ostend, Antwerp and the entire coastal flank.

Armistices seem doomed. The British today took LeBisbee, a hamlet just north of the city.

The Ostend Railroad passing through Roulers and Thourout to Courtrai, is under bombardment over its entire length, and this valuable line of communication has been rendered useless to the enemy.

But the Belgians are now astride the Roulers-Mons road along a considerable stretch. Heavy rains are interfering with operations, and at places the allies have advanced through literal seas of mud.

The Germans' only alternative to a flight back, at least to the Belgian fortress line, is an eleven-hour concentration of the German forces at one of the other vital sectors of the collapsing front, and there try to halt the allied tide and throw it back.

Such a dramatic maneuver, however, would entail the risk of allowing large allied forces to pour through the front or fronts left open, and to get into the German rear where the main battle is to be fought.

Down in the Argonne sector between the forest and the Meuse the Germans have shown sudden signs of reaction. A fierce battle has been raging since early morning, the Germans counter-attacking violently. The Americans, all reports agree, are fully holding their own, though for strategic reasons some of the front line positions, five miles north of Verdun.

Bitter Fight in Woods.

In the wooded valley of the Aisne east of Liry and northeast of Bouconville, which had been transformed into a series of centers of resistance, a very hard struggle took place, ending in the occupation of the most important positions in the Aisne sector.

At the same time took a great amount of booty.

The fighting extended farther east, where the Germans had flooded the region north of Challeranges. Here the French troops, advancing with the same interludely as they have shown throughout the war, have taken the farm of Joreux and the railroad station at Autry. Conde Les Autry, north of Binardville, also fell into the hands of the French after sharp fighting.

Ten Big Fish.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—George W. Sears and Milton G. Miller, fishermen, caught ten large catfish that weighed from 10 to 15 pounds each.

The men were engaged in taking the large apart to obtain what lumber could be used again from the wreck.

Baby Born With Tooth.

Braddock, Pa.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Weiss, born recently, was found to have a full formed tooth. She weighed 15 pounds at birth.

Utility.

"Sometimes," said the discontented man, "I wish I could be a child again and make mud pies."

"If you were a child again and wanted to play in the dirt they wouldn't let you make mud pies. They'd have you making a war garden."

Poor.

"They must be very poor."

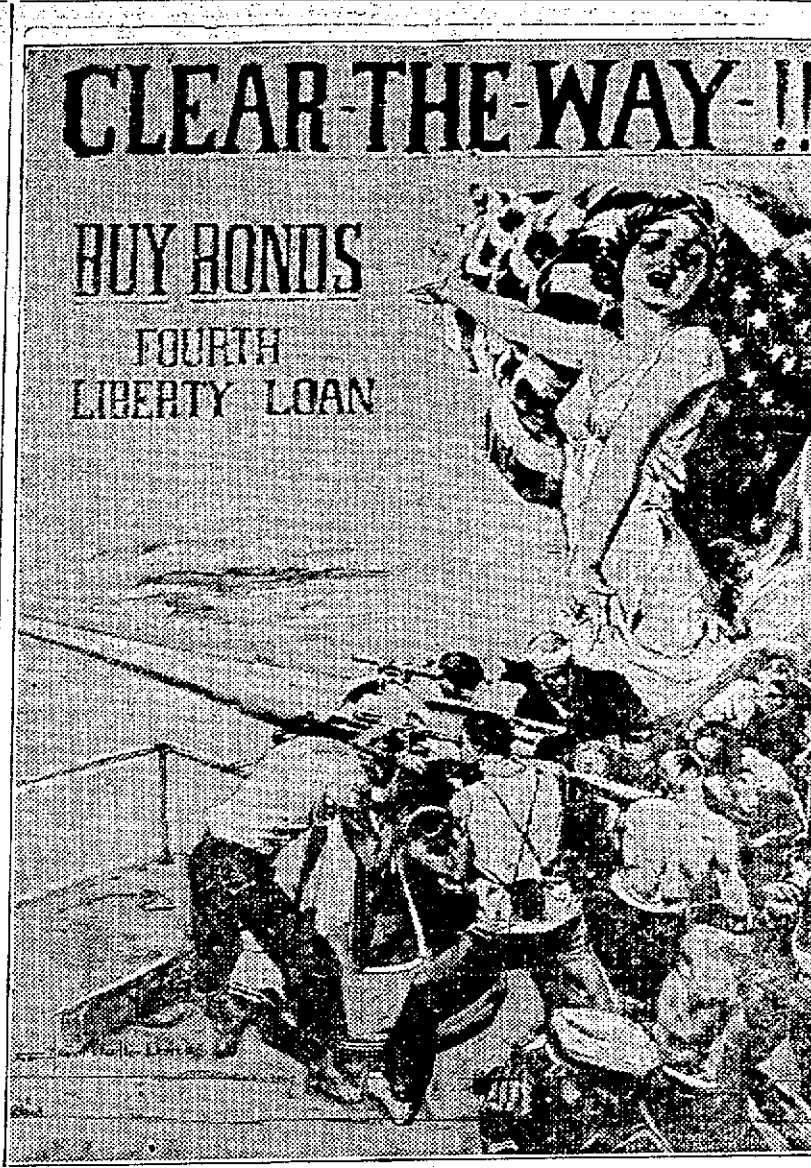
"They are. They are actually depriving themselves of the necessities of life to pay for their Liberty bonds and give to war charities."

Alleged Hun Spy Arrested.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 30.—Alleged federal agents to be the directing head of German espionage and propaganda work in western Pennsylvania, Charles F. Banning, reputed millionaire, was arrested at the Duquesne club.

American Gets Eighth Plane.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 30.—Eddie Rickenbacker, shot down his eighth enemy plane north of Joreux and the railroad station at Autry. Conde Les Autry, north of Binardville, also fell into the hands of the French after sharp fighting.



U. S. CRAFT BEATS HUN WARSHIP HITS MINE

YANKEE LOSSES ARE KEPT AT MINIMUM. U. S. BATTLESHIP MINNESOTA STRUCK OFF DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

Frontal Attacks Are Abandoned for Stalking Methods—U. S. Fighters Snipe Machine Gunners.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 30.—In the fighting raging now in the region of the Verdun and west through the Champagne the Americans are running against some of the vicious machine gun resistance such as marked the advance north of the Marne.

The Germans depend largely on the deadly machine guns, so the boys with the aid of the skill and caution they learned in former conflicts, are sacrificing speed to conservation of lives. They are making a splendid job at a minimum of losses.

One picturesque encounter occurred in the Argonne sector, an enormous stretch of heavy timber land similar to the Adirondacks. The Germans had honeycombed it with nests and decided to take a heavy toll.

The operation was slow and dangerous, but it was possible between spurts of fire for our men to dart behind trees or other objects large enough to protect them.

The Americans captured more than thirty machine guns by sneaking up where they could get the range of the operators and then sniping them with rifle fire. Some of the best shots in the army were employed in this man hunt. In this spectacular manner the boys cleared more than two miles of forest and are still progressing.

Five Boys Killed in Wreck.

Young Munitions Workers Are Victims of Smashup Near Hammond, Ind.

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 1.—Five boys riding on the top of a box car were killed and a sixth seriously injured when six cars of a fast north-bound freight train went into the ditch at the crossing of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern railroad and the Lincoln highway, 16 miles south of Hammond. The dead:

Robert Colgrove, fifteen years old.

Albert D. Jarchow, seventeen years old.

Edward Smith, nineteen years old.

Roy C. Rhodes, sixteen years old.

Adolph Weymuller, sixteen years old.

The youths, all residents of Hammond, were employed in munition plants.

HUN FLYERS RAID VENICE

Avionets Also Attacked by Austrian Airplanes—Some Loss of Life Reported.

Rome, Oct. 3.—Enemy aerial attacks on Venice and Avoneta were reported by the admiralty. Two women and children were injured at Venice. No material damage was done. In the attack on Avoneta there was some loss of life, especially among the Austrian soldiers in prison camps.

Break in Munition Shares.

New York, Oct. 3.—Responding on the stock exchange to the news of Bulgaria's unconditional surrender and the further allies' victories on the western front, certain of the munition stocks broke violently.

Cheer Over Bulgar News.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Chicago was thrilled from the news by the bank by the news that Bulgaria had signed an armistice and was the first nation of the foes practically to surrender to the allies.

Jars Hun Nerves.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1.—The American bombardment of the fortress of Metz is getting the news of the German people. This is emphasized by the further allies' victories on the western front, certain of the munition stocks broke violently.

U. S. Makes Record Unloading Ships.

Paris, Oct. 3.—On one day during the week, the Americans discharged 36,317 tons of cargo from ships at all the ports in France. During another day they discharged 11,438 tons at one particular port.

British Casualties for Week.

London, Oct. 1.—British casualties for the week—As announced by war office, follow: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757. Total, 24,920.

To Pay Captive Officers.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Under an agreement reached at the Bern conference on prisoners of war, the United States and Germany will pay stated sums monthly to all officers held as prisoners.

Prussian War Chief Quits.

London, Sept. 30.—Lieutenant General Stein, the Prussian war minister, is reported to have resigned, according to advice to the Exchange Telegraph company on Friday from Copenhagen.

New Turkey Wants to Quit.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Rumors are again spreading that Turkey will seek a separate peace, says a dispatch from Lausanne, Switzerland. The public is agitated following the disaster in Palestine and the retreat in the Balkans.

SUFFRAGE LOSES IN THE SENATE

Lacks Two Votes of the Two-Thirds Majority to Change Constitution.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FAILS

Wilson Supplements His Address of Day Before in Supporting the Measure by Sending Personal Letters to Democratic Senators.

Washington, Oct. 3.—By a vote of 53 to 31, the senate failed to give the two-thirds majority necessary to adopt the resolution passed by the house submitting to the states the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution.

Before the vote was announced, Chairman Jones of the woman suffrage committee changed his vote from yes to nay in order to ask that the vote be reconsidered and the resolution left pending.

President Wilson's appeal in behalf of the resolution apparently made no change in the voting, the opposition winning every vote it claimed. The majority lacked two votes of the necessary two-thirds and the change recorded for Senator Jones made it three.

The vote was as follows:

Democrats, For—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gerry, Gore, Henderson, Johnson (S. D.), Kendrick, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin (Ky.), Myers, Nugent, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Hays, McPherson, Shafter, Shreve, Shreve, Smith (Ark.), Thomas, Thompson, Vardaman, Walsh—26.

Republicans, For—Caldwell, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, France, Goff, Gronna, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Pendergast, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren, Watson—27.

Democrats, Against—Bankhead, Bennett, Fletcher, Guion, Harwick, Hitchcock, Jones (N. M.), Martin, (Va.) Overman, Pomeroy, Reed, Santsbury, Shields, Smith (Ga.) Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott—21.

Republicans, Against—Baird, Brandegee, Dillingham, Drew, Hale, Dodge, McLean, Penrose, Wadsworth, Weeks—10.

The following senators were paired: Beckham of Kentucky, (Dem.) against, with Hollis of New Hampshire and Frothingham of New Jersey (Rep.); Borah of Idaho, (Rep.) against, with Fall of New Mexico and Harding of Ohio, (Rep.); Knox of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) against, with Johnson of California and Sherman of Illinois, (Rep.); Swanson, Virginia, (Dem.) against, with Willey of Missouri and King of Utah, (Dems.).

In giving notice that he would ask for a reconsideration, Senator Jones said he did not intend to request another vote in the near future. His purpose, he said, was to keep the resolution on the calendar so that if there should be a change in favor of it before March 4, when the present Congress expires he would be in a position to ask for another vote. He added that ample notice will be given the senate before another vote is requested.

President Wilson supplemented his address in its support by sending personal letters to several Democratic senators regarded as opponents, urging them to give the measure their vote.

Washington, Oct. 1.—President Wilson stepped into the breach of the senate fight over the woman suffrage resolution and in a personal address in the senate chamber asked for its passage as a war measure.

MADMAN KILLS 2; SHOOT 5

Aged Man Becomes Suddenly Insane and Runs Amok at Harrisburg, Pa.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 1.—After he had shot and killed two persons and probably fatally wounded another, Edward Rittinger, seventy-five years old, was killed by a member of a p.p.s.

Becoming suddenly insane Rittinger killed Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Reansons, who had been paid by the county to care for him for several years.

50,000 TAKEN BY ALLENBY

Total of Prisoners Captured in Palestine Mounted at Hundred and Twenty-Five Guns Also Taken.

London, Oct. 1.—The total of prisoners taken by Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby's army in Palestine is now 50,000. The number of captured guns has risen to 325, according to Cairo dispatches.

Influenza Closes Prison Gates.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 3.—Acting on orders of the department of public welfare Warden Murphy closed the state penitentiary to all visitors, and guard against a spread of Spanish influenza. There are no cases at the institution.

Grip Kills 45 in Gotham.

New York, Oct. 3.—With 836 new cases of Spanish influenza reported for 24 hours and 45 deaths. Health Commissioner Copeland admitted that the disease had reached the proportions of an epidemic in this city.

Yanks Fight With Japs.

Vladivostok, Oct. 2.—American troops co-operated with the Japanese in the occupation of Biogovreshchensk, the capital of the Amur province. The allied forces entered the city on the heels of the bolsheviks.

Kel Hara Premier of Japan.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Kel Hara, one of the leaders of the great Seiyun Kai party, has been appointed premier of the new Japanese cabinet, succeeding the Terauchi administration. In addition he will be minister of justice.

New Rivington Record Is Set.

Record for ship rivington was claimed here by Submarine Boat Corporation when men 57 gangs drove 27,820 rivets into seven ships in eight hours—an average of 458 for each gang.

Lauds Wilson's Speech.

London, Oct. 1.—Commenting on President Wilson's speech, the Evening Standard says: "President Wilson makes it clear that there must be a court of justice which will pronounce judgment upon these criminals."

WILSON DRAMS 322

United States Official Commander in Chief Begins Work of Selection.


13,000,000 MEN ARE CALLED

More Than Twenty-six Hours Consumed in the Task—Final Notification to Be Left to the Various Local Boards.

FIRST 100 NUMBERS

DRAWN IN THE DRAFT

Order drawn.	Serial number.	Order drawn.	Serial number.
1	322	51	4,287
2	7,272	52	12,839
3	6,708	53	925
4	1,027	54	11,339
5	6,149	55	11,339
6	8,366	56	10,431
7	5,365	57	10,431
8	1,697	58	14,023
9	7,123	59	14,043
10	2,781	60	964
11	9,783	61	8,637
12	6,147	62	2,897
13	10,036	63	7,633
14	3,240	64	4,723
15	904	65	10,656
16	12,368	66	4,327



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If you can't bring the articles to my business place, telephone me at either of the above numbers. I am in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph

Yours for business,
BEN EPSTEIN
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Don't Get Western

require this year 100 million tons more than our normal production—production can be increased only 50 million tons.

Windows and Storm Doors

There is no better way to save coal and keep your family comfortable and healthy. And to think that it is a paying investment!

us now so that your house will not be a coal-waster this winter.

and Rapids Vesper Rudolph Minadore

BUREAUS MAY BE MOVED ELSEWHERE

SOME OF THEM COULD BE JUST AS WELL LOCATED IN OTHER CITIES AS WASHINGTON.

WOULD BENEFIT THE CAPITAL

People All Over the Country Saving Up for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the Full Success of Which is Assured.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—There would be no doubt but a considerable amount of improvement if some of the bureaus in Washington were removed to other cities. At the same time it seems altogether likely that something of that kind must be done in order to take care of the business it is to expand as constantly as it has in the past. Congress is really in a hurry about moving some of these bureaus and it is pointed out that quite a number could just as well be located in other cities as in Washington.

The war risk insurance bureau under the treasury department says that 15,000 additional clerks will be needed to carry on its business. There is no office room or housing room for those clerks and there will not be, even with the additional buildings that are being erected. In many other cities it is pointed out that there is plenty of office space and housing space and that there is no reason why many of these clerks could not be taken away from Washington.

It has always been thought that any activity or boom that brings lots of money to a town is a good thing. Washington is suffering from too much money. There is too much money being spent in Washington. There is more money than commodities. As a consequence all prices have gone sky-high and it is almost impossible to obtain labor, especially domestic labor. While the prices paid for all kinds of foodstuffs and clothing are from 20 to 50 per cent higher than in other cities, the people who have to buy, who have to pay for all commodities, would like to see a part of this prosperity transferred to other cities.

Absolute confidence exists in government circles that the Fourth Liberty Loan is going to be a success. Certainly enough, it is already well known that people who desire to contribute to the first loan, subscribed a little for the second, and then a larger amount for the third, have been saving up for the express purpose of making a liberal subscription for the fourth loan. From all over the country reports are received showing that the people are more in earnest than ever before, and that as they see the seriousness that are being made in this great war, they are more than willing to make some sacrifices themselves. Of course, it costs a vast amount of money to carry on a war so far distant from our shores, but it is encouraging to the high officials in Washington to know that the people are going to furnish the necessary money whether it be in the shape of loans or taxes. And just as the big tax bill is brought out, it is dwelling upon the minds of people that they had better invest their money in liberty bonds rather than in tax receipts.

When that belated agricultural survey bill was before the senate, it was severely criticized in many particulars. Senator King of Utah asserted emphatically that the farmers were not asking for \$20,000,000 to be spent in sending federal clerks and commissions to teach them how to farm. "We do not want that sort of thing in the middle West today or in any of the agricultural regions of the United States," said the Utah senator. "What we do need is men to aid in harvesting and saving the crops. We want to save the crops of thousands of bushels of potatoes that rot in the ground last year; we want to save the wheat that is grown, so that it can be manufactured into flour. In other words, we want men to take care of the crops that the farmers are now growing rather than to tell them how to grow crops or save their money."

Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, one of the rising generation in congress, made a lengthy speech on "America's Agriculture in War Time." In the house not long ago. It was a red hot political speech too. Ferris acknowledged that there were a number of good Republicans helping to win the war, but he implied that no matter how true a man a Republican might be, he would improve himself by becoming a Democrat. Of course the Oklahoma congressman was under a steady cross-fire from the Republican side. Minority leaders of Ohio and other Republican leaders, questioning many of his statements. Ferris is quick-witted, however, and held up his end well enough to make his speech good reading for his Democratic readers.

Two bills which have for months been dragging their way through the two branches of congress are still far from being enacted into law and there is a wide difference of opinion between the two houses as to the terms in which those bills will finally be drawn. More than a year ago the senate passed a water power

bill. Along last January the house struck out everything after the operating clause of this bill and substituted one known as the administration measure. That administration measure dragged its way slowly through the house of representatives, meeting a good deal of commendation, and finally passed by an almost unanimous vote. It is not strange that a bill having such a preponderance of support in the house of representatives should occupy so much time? This bill has now been returned to the senate, but it is far from being completed and it will probably take weeks and months of conference before it finally reaches the president.

"The other bill is one of the so-called 'emergency measures.' One would suppose that an emergency measure should be speeded up, but not so with the agricultural survey bill which provided for the expenditure of a large amount of money to encourage the growth of crops for war purposes. That bill has been on the way something like four months. It had a hard time in the house, but in the senate it was stalled for several months and finally emerged from that body with a million-fold prohibition amendment attached. This is another bill that passed the senate almost unanimously, although it had taken three months for consideration.

It was the faithful idea of the German people that when the people of the United States began to read the long assembly lists in the newspapers they would at once become active opponents of the war and demand that the United States withdraw from it. At least the German people were fed up on this idea just as they were assured that America would not get into the war, could not get into the war, and under no circumstances would ever be drawn into the war. Of course the effect has been just contrary to what the Germans said. It would be. "The assembly lists have made people more determined than ever to fight this war to a finish. We all know how it makes the soldiers feel to have their companions shot down beside them, and in a way the American people feel the same degree of intense hatred against the German nation which has caused this immense loss of life and the wounding and maiming of so many men. The assembly lists are of course a sad thing for our people, but they have not had the result that the Germans claimed for them ever since this government entered the war.

It is no pleasant task to lay taxes. People may have an idea that the ways and means committee and the finance committee take great pleasure in making revenue bills for the purpose of imposing taxation on people. That is far from the truth. It is a fact that both these committees are made up of men who want good committee positions, and it might be assumed it was because they took pleasure in imposing taxation. But taxation now is very different from that in peace times. Government taxes were not very heavy in the days before the war, although there was a great deal of tax expended upon the subject of "burdensome taxation." The men who are imposing the taxes are doing it as a vital necessity; they are performing their patriotic duty just as others are doing in these times of great stress and tribulation. These immense revenue bills are burdensome, but war is a very expensive undertaking. The pending revenue bill, levying \$9,000,000,000 for one year, is many times larger than the entire cost of the Civil war; and the Civil war lasted four years and the expenditures were spread over a very much longer period following the war. The men who have to vote this taxation on the people clearly understand that they are imposing heavy burdens and they are not doing it for pleasure by any means.

We have in the United States senate what we call "Shermanism" after a man named Sherman, who many men in Illinois call "Larry," has a way of getting off almost voluminous observations which have received the designation "Shermanism." Recently in discussing the federal trade commission he remarked: "It is an incubator for United States senators and other officers. Many candidates have been hatched in this nest." He referred to the fact that Joe Davies of Georgia both became candidate for United States senator. Referring to critics and more particularly those in magazines, and other writers, he said: "The less one has done of constructive work of any kind in private life, the better qualified he is to instruct those who have founded and managed great undertakings." Speaking of the city of Chicago, which he praised, but which he said gave 60,000 majority against him, he gave utterance to this truth about politics: "We"—he was then referring to the democratic section of Illinois—"always run figure out in the 35 wards of Chicago about how large the majority will be against any country candidate and then we simply go out in the country and get a bigger majority, whatever it may need to be."

The upstate politicians in New York have always worked the same game in that great state and probably other country districts in other sections also have used the same system.

Study the Future Well.
The future contains your next block of Parian marble. Beware how you smile it. Do not touch it until you have a plan, an idea, to work out of it. You may so mar the marble as to hinder the highest expression of your soul through it.

Poet Immortalized Hemp.
Longfellow has immortalized the uses of hemp in his famous poem, "The Hopseller," in which he makes us see the rope made into a swing for two lovely maidens, the tightrope for the three, spangled girl of the cheap street vaudeville show, the cord that the old bell ringer pulls when he rings the noonday hour; through his eyes we see the schoolboy tying his kite, the farmer's wife drawing a bucket of cold water from the well on the old homestead, and many other beautiful pictures.

Long Wars of the Past.
A review of history shows that all the most momentous clashes of arms have resulted in long wars. In the middle ages England waged an intermittent conflict with France known as the Hundred Years war; while the corresponding conflict between England and Scotland may be said to have been a five-century one.

Optimistic Thought.
Concealing secrets is sometimes no less advantageous to a man than divulging.

All Sailors Superstitious.

All sailors are superstitious, but none is so completely under this influence as the old deep-sea fisherman. He puts the deepest faith in "signs" and omens of all kinds. Nothing would induce a skipper of the old school to sail on a Friday. One intrepid dock laborer who dared to leave the docks at Grimsby, England, on a Good Friday was hoisted through the lock gates by the scandalized populace. In spite of this challenging the fact, however, he returned safely with ship and crew.

His Preference.

Alvine had always longed for a dog. One day the nurse announced that if he would pray for it, God might send him a brother or a sister very soon. That night the nurse overheard him saying his prayers. He uttered him: "Dear God, I would like a brother or a sister, but if it's just the same to you, I'd lots rather have a dog."

Not the Cause.

Water on the brain is seldom due to a thirst for knowledge.—Boston Transcript.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Madison—The total valuation of all property in this state, real and personal, for assessment purposes for the year 1918, was announced by the state tax commissioner at \$3,848,323,411. Upon the figures credited to the various counties will be based the amount of state taxes to be levied next year upon each. Real estate is valued at \$3,045,683,223, and personal property at \$802,640,188. The 1918 assessment shows a comparatively small rise over the figures for 1917, the increase being \$238,733,302. Milwaukee county's new assessment is placed at \$628,842,403, an increase of \$40,185,155 for the year.

Madison—Twelve firms have been penalized by the food administration for failure to obtain a license for operation of creameries or cheese factories. Among those invited to contribute \$25 to the Red Cross are the Brooklyn Creamery Co., Green Lake; Kinslow Co-operative Creamery Association, Kinslow; Oxford Creamery, Oxford; Stetler Brothers Creamery, Maunton; Mt. Harck Co-operative creamery; Lindholm Cheese Factory, Maunton; Wauwauwau creamery, for flagrant violation, the Iola Co-operative Moreauville Co. was requested to pay \$100.

Appleton—Miss Esther Ashman of this city has joined in the ranks of Appleton's women who are taking the part of men in the war. She accepted a position with the local gas company as meter reader. It is expected soon that all the positions in meter reading will be filled by women. Miss Ashman is the second meter reader to accept a position in Appleton.

Oshkosh—The little village of Omro, eight miles from Oshkosh, made a great record in the fourth Liberty Loan drive. Allocated the raising of \$34,498, in the first day of the drive, the village over-subscribed with \$37,000. The population is only about 1,200, mostly retired farmers, and there are no industries.

Marionette—The Herald and The News, daily newspapers, have been consolidated as The Herald-News and will be issued from the office of The Herald. George MacPherson, formerly with The News, becomes city editor. The combined circulation is 5,000. The paper will occupy a new office building and will add new equipment.

Madison—A falling off in the number of purchased stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, for 1918. In 1917 those desirable sires numbered 1,723; in 1918, 1,561.

Madison—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Twenty-sixth at Milwaukee, under command of Capt. H. C. Ruess, and the Thirty-seventh at Wausau, under command of Capt. Roy Holby.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawns. Notice to this effect was mailed to game wardens and county clerks.

Green Bay—A meeting of the dairy farmers of northeastern Wisconsin, will take place here on October 19. B. E. Rawl, chief of the United States dairy division, will attend and discuss dairy and livestock situation.

Madison—Madison's No. 323 in the draft lottery is Ambrose J. James, who for months has been "doing his bit." He is one of the leading "increased food production" experts of the University of Wisconsin.

Rhineland—A picture of the kitchen and his six sons, taken from the home of a local resident, was sprinkled with kerosene and burned before 4,000 people at the close of a Liberty Loan meeting.

Wausau—A. G. Burg, agent for Marathon county, is urging all potato growers in the county to exhibit samples of their potato stock at the potato show to be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 20 to 24.

Madison—The sum of \$500,000 has been withdrawn from state banks by State Treasurer Henry Johnson. The amount is needed for road work and other state activities.

Madison—The Grand Rapids Street Railway company is permitted by the railroad commission to discontinue the sale of six tickets for 25 cents and to charge a single, 5-cent fare.

Madison—While not approving the system, principal nor amounts, the Wisconsin railroad commission granted the Wisconsin Telephone company the right to inaugurate installation charges ordered by Postmaster General Durlison, director general of the telegraph and telephone lines.

West Ashland—The first Wisconsin woman to be mentioned on the official United States casualty list is Nellie M. Dingley of this city. Miss Dingley, a nurse, died of disease in a French hospital.

Ashland—For the first time since leaving this city a year ago, when they enlisted in the army, Private Frank Blahnik and Private James Schweiger, classmates, met recently in a French hospital, where both had been taken after being wounded on the western front.

Kenosha—Kasimir Genthoff, 36 years old, proprietor of a saloon here, was found dead in his bedroom with a bullet wound in his left temple. There was a revolver in his left hand but the police believe that the revolver was placed in his hand to indicate suicide.

Appleton—Outagamie county's share in the United war game campaign is \$50,000. This amount will probably be taken out of the portfolio fund which is being established similar to the war chest which was first organized at Kenosha.

Merrill—Sam Young, who was born in this city in 1860, owns an interesting relic. It is a post card picture of "Old Abe," the fighting eagle that accompanied the Eighth Wisconsin regiment for three years during the civil war. The post card was given to him by Miss Cornelia Galesbury, afterward the wife of D. A. Kline. She was teaching school and Sam was one of the school children. The picture was given to him in 1905. It is well preserved.

Madison—Gov. Philipp has ordered special elections to fill congressional vacancies in the Sixth and Eleventh districts. Election will be for the unexpired terms of the late James E. Davidson, Oshkosh, and Irvin H. Loomis, the latter elevated to the senate last spring. Special primaries will be held in the two districts on Oct. 22, while the special election will take place, at the time of the general election on Nov. 5.

Wausau—Marathon Onward, a 9 months' old Alsatian, owned by the Marathon friends of this city, was judged the best puppy at the Wausau Lino Kennel show at Narbeh, Pa., third puppy and second novice at Jersey City, N. J., second puppy and third novice at Ottawa, Canada, and second puppy and second novice at the Bryn Mawr House show at Philadelphia.

Madison—The food administration has announced that powdered sugar may be sold except for commercial baking and manufacturing purposes after Oct. 10 its sale for domestic consumption and to retailers for distribution among domestic consumers is forbidden. Sale of stocks on hand is permitted if purchased before the regulation was made known.

Madison—"Any person for whom a vote is cast at a primary election is a candidate while the morning of the law." That is the opinion of Atty. Gen. Spencer Haven given to Secretary of State Morilla last week asked for a ruling on the case of A. A. Bentley, La Crosse, Democratic candidate for congress in the Seventh district.

La Crosse—Capt. Herman Rupp, former commander of Co. B, Third regiment, Wisconsin National guard, has been given the cross de guerre, the French war medal, for bravery in action, according to information received in letters received here. Capt. Rupp is the first La Crosse man to receive the French war medal.

Eau Claire—Rev. L. Albert Mullett, Pontefract evangelist who has been holding meetings here, was arrested on a charge of failing to register under the draft law. Mullett recently got into the limelight here when he and a follower went to a meeting and got cut out on the street in their barefoot and started to preach.

Wausau—A service flag containing 2,530 stars, the number of soldiers in service from Marathon county, was dedicated in Wausau. Former Congressman J. J. Lentz, recently returned from France, delivered a patriotic address. A program by the Tenth infantry band, Wisconsin National guard was a feature.

La Crosse—Lt. Col. J. Brooks Shuman, veteran of the Spanish war and in the regular army since 1893, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel Shuman was a member of Co. M, Third regiment, W. N. G., in the Spanish war, attaining the rank of sergeant. He has seen service in the Philippines, Alaska, and Panama.

Madison—The state board of control has appointed Prof. William A. Cochran, veteran teacher in the State School for the Deaf at Delavan, acting superintendent of the institution effective Oct. 1, when the resignation of H. C. Buell takes effect. Mr. Buell resigned recently to engage in army M. C. A. work.

Madison—After a conference with milk dealers, the Wisconsin food administration has permitted an increase in the cost of milk to 12 cents per quart and 6 cents per pint. The increased cost of production necessitates this raise. Milk deliveries will be limited to one a day.

Fond du Lac—A co-operative store owned by wage earners of this section is to be built here. One hundred working men signed up for stock at a meeting. The project is capitalized at \$50,000. Besides the main store in this city there will be a branch at North Fond du Lac.

Marquette—The Rev. J. B. Pello, a former pastor in Marinette county, later of Fond du Lac, is chaplain of a regiment in France in which there are several Marinette soldiers.

Fond du Lac—Dr. W. J. Waldschmidt, of this city, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the army.

Appleton—Plans for the organization of a stock company to conduct a barge line on the lower Fox river are being made by manufacturers of Neenah and Menasha. It is proposed to transport coal from the great lakes docks at Green Bay to plants in Neenah and Menasha.

Wausau—Deputy Conservation Warden M. C. Thorn and J. W. Foster recently destroyed three beaver dams which were causing damage by flooding farm lands in Taylor and Clark counties.

Eau Claire—David Drummond, till recently president of the Drummond Packing company, which he founded in 1878, died suddenly here while at work on his library reading a newspaper. Heart failure was the cause. He was 69 years old.

La Crosse—Gen. Charles Kling of Milwaukee and Prof. F. G. Klekholder of Madison will be the principal speakers at the annual convention of the Western Wisconsin Teachers' association to be held here on Oct. 18 and 19.

Wausau—It took the village of Brookway in Marathon county twenty-four hours to subscribe its quota to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Its allotment is \$37,800 and the bonds subscribed by Brookway people total \$46,800.

Oconomowoc—The annual convention of the Wisconsin Lutheran Teachers' association will be held at Oconomowoc on Nov. 7 and 8. One hundred and thirty teachers are expected to attend the conference.

INTERESTING FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN GAME OF BASEBALL



American Soldiers With an Automobile Load of Y. M. C. A. Sporting Goods for Men on Duty at the Front.

The birth of baseball on one section of the French line where the game had never been before, is described in an interesting report by a Y. M. C. A. secretary in charge of a foyer du soldat.

"The paraphernalia at my command," he writes in telling of how the great American game became popular, "consisted of a backstop, an interior baseball and two bats. The bats were improvised by sawing a plank into four squares. As I walked out of the foyer one evening with that equipment under my arm, the bounding groups of French soldiers met along the trenches of curiosity and scorn. It was evident they were not optimistic in regard to the success of the innovation.

"After I had established the home base, there were only two Polus audacious enough to show that they entertained some degree of interest in what was going on. I began hitting the ball at the backstop, knocking out a few lines into the wire netting. Then suddenly wheeling about, I threw the ball at one of the spectators. He dodged it, but another Polu went after it and threw it back at me.

Becoming Interested.
"By swinging at the ball, but it passed me, and the Polus laughed to see me carried around by the momentum of the swing bat. Others had been attracted by that time, and it was evident that interest was beginning to grow. The man who had thrown the ball back volunteered to pitch, and after a while he was able to land the ball near enough to the bat to enable me to give it a wallop that sent it way out into the field.

"There were some who by this time had become sufficiently interested to accept an invitation to do outfield work, and after 15 minutes of batting I yielded the bat to another.

"Some of the Polus got onto the knack of batting very quickly and this, of course, engendered an ambition to surpass one another in sending the ball to a great distance.

"I had taken a position in the field and chased the ball with far greater liveliness than would have sufficed under ordinary circumstances and always took care to pull off some sensational or amusing acrobatic stunt to win as many laughs as possible. Recruits came flocking to us by this time and in a short while there were enough Polus in the game to constitute two teams. So, taking the ball on the next fly, I walked into the home base and called the other players about me.

"Then I proceeded to give explanations for a corner-out championship contest, with drawings on the ground, and everybody leading an open ear and eye, but nearly all of them scanning the possibility of making a 'go' of it. Then we began to choose sides and place the players.

Forgot to Run.
"The first batter to hit the ball forgot to run. The fielder who should have fielded the ball, yielded to his impulses at football and kicked the ball as far as he could, and the first baseman stooped to run around all the bases to home plate. A country dance group could not have wanted a better combination to amuse an American audience. But after five minutes of explanations I had succeeded in pushing the batter to first base; in convincing the first baseman that it wasn't his turn to run, and in filling the fielder with elation that he had lost a good chance to hurt the ball against the moving physiognomy of the batter.

"After this, some of the players began to grasp the principle of the play. Having one or two allies was a great help. They were able to cut out the comrades much better than I, for their mistakes and it enabled me to save my voice for the important crises in the play, when a third baseman might start to run home, or the second baseman to run.

ONE RECORD FOR SCHALK

Ray Schalk, the star maskman of the White Sox, established a new world's big league record for continuous service when he caught the first game at Shibe park on August 24.

This game was the one hundredth in the season in which Schalk had been behind the bat and made the sixth straight year he has caught 100 or more games a season. He started in the century class in 1913, and in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and this year duplicated the feat. The previous record was held by George Gibson, then with the Pirates, who caught 100 games or more a season for five consecutive years.

Gilhooley Joins Shipbuilders.

Frank Gilhooley, outfielder, late of the New York Americans, has signed a contract to play with the baseball club of the Toledo Shipbuilding company.

Tennis Courts at Mare Island.

Mare Island, San Francisco, athletic equipment includes two new tennis courts recently opened for use of the soldiers stationed there.

Soldiers Play Polo.

Polo has been constructed from the discarded and is now under the list of athletics played at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

Plant at Camp Mills.

Camp Mills, near New York city, will soon boast a \$50,000 athletic plant, last few years.

CAN BASEBALL GAME REGAIN OLD PLACE?

Will National Pastime Be as Popular After the War?

Magnates Will Have Tough Time in Rebuilding Teams When Great Struggle Is Ended—Big Stars Are Not Coming Back.

Unless peace is declared before another summer rolls around baseball is going to have a tough time regaining the high standard it has attained after long years of operation.

Under the ruling of Secretary Baker, not to mention the change of draft ages, there will be no baseball next season. Baseball is nonseasonal and must take a back seat until the olive branch is waving over this turbulent globe of ours, says a writer in an exchange. In the meantime, with the oncoming generation engaging in baseball in a purely amateur way, the magnates will be up against it when the time rolls around to rebuild teams, for there won't be enough talent available to put a clutch.

It is reasonable to figure that a certain per cent of the players who have their John Hancock on contracts now will return to the game when peace returns to the world. Yet, compared with the few who will come back retaining their old-time efficiency, there will be dozens of players in all classes of leagues who will be unable to return to the game. Others will not return to it because of the fact that baseball will have lost its glamour for them.

The big stars—the boys like Cobb, Collins, Spawyer and Alexander—who have been paid enormous salaries, have had by enough of this world's goods to keep them for the rest of their days, and they are not coming back to labor on the diamond for greatly reduced salaries, which are bound to follow the war.

For the same reason a goodly per cent of the players who up to a year or so ago were coming eligible for big league jobs will pass up their baseball aspirations for other lines, and the incentive for the youngsters will not be as great.

Baseball will finally come back as strong as ever, of course, but it will take time. The powers that be hang on as long as they possibly could for this reason. They foresee that a cessation of operations would be a terrific body blow. They have said so many times. There is nothing that could have happened to the baseball business which could have hurt it more.

During the reconstruction period, which is going to involve nearly every country on the globe, baseball will have to go through a reconstruction period of its own, and baseball will weather the tough days ahead because the public will realize what it is up against and will be tolerant.

No game is more red-blooded than baseball as a sport or pastime in peaceful days, and people will want plenty of red-blooded amusement after the war is over. So the magnates need not go about hanging crepe on each other. The future of the game is bright enough, and it will be much better off for having come through the fire. This view of the baseball situation is of course contingent upon a lengthy continuation of the war.

FAMOUS RUNNER IS HONORED

"Ted" Meredith Has Been Promoted to Commander of Flying Squadron in France.

"Ted" Meredith, University of Pennsylvania's great miler, has been promoted to commander of a flying squadron in France. Meredith has distinguished himself in air battles with the Boche and is recognized as one of America's best flyers. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war.

CHINESE TAKE TO BASEBALL

Thousands of Chinese Playing American Game—Want in on Any International Series.

While we have been hearing so much about the advance of baseball in England, France and Italy, don't forget that another one of the allied countries also is booming it. A newspaper man recently arrived in this country from China, says thousands of Chinese are playing the game and that the contests put on in Shanghai often draw more than 5,000 persons. If there's ever to be an international world's series this newspaper man, whose name is Graham Barrow, says China wants in on it.

Mark for Stanley Covaleskie.

Stanley Covaleskie holds the best American league records for consecutive games, winning eight in a row, from July 11 to August 8. He lost the chance to create a season's major record, nine straight wins, by bowing to defeat to Eddie Cicotte.

President Many Years.

August Herrmann has been president of the Cincinnati baseball team 10 years.

May Not Play Football.

Jim Thorpe may not play professional football this year.

TO SETTLE MEN ON LAND

How Countries Are Making Provisions for Future of Soldiers Returning From the War.

Our own efforts to care for our soldiers after the war can best be filled if we keep up with what others are doing. The British empire as a whole is taking long steps toward providing for the soldiers after the war in a way to increase the supply of food. In England, Wales and Scotland some land has already been bought for the purpose by the board of agriculture and fisheries. Canada has set aside land and arranged to lend \$2,000 to each applicant, as a 5 per cent first mortgage, running 15 years. Sweden has set aside 100,000 acres. Applicants must have had previous farm experience, though intending farmers can go to demonstration farms and be paid current wages while they obtain the required experience. In New Zealand the rules are much like those in Canada. Australia has set aside \$100,000,000 for similar work, and other belligerent nations may apply. The capital of the government will be used in all enterprises countries after the war to settle men on the land. It is the way not only to mitigate the threatened unemployment situation, but also to meet the threatened food shortage. That food shortage will be met successfully, if we are wise. Our country at Trinidad, British West Indies, points out that in a boy's reformatory 50 per cent of the cost of feeding has been saved by using only locally grown food. Another interesting step in this direction is being taken in Canada, with great possibilities in the future. Land is secured near a town or village, the cultivation is supervised by an expert farmer, and under him the work is done by men from the town factories and industries. Some of the work is co-operative, in any case it is an answer to the seasonal aspect of unemployment. In this connection we may recall the statement by Victor Boret, the French food minister: "The allies should be grateful to two men after victory has been obtained. First, to the general who leads the soldiers to win the decisive battle, and second, to Herbert Hoover, who rendered it possible for the soldiers to eat so that they might fight."

And Mr. Hoover is one of those who realize that the food problem of the war should not be separated from the food question after the war.

Pocket Stove.

The Japanese have invented a little stove that you can carry round in your pocket. It is in the form of a small brazier, shaped rather like a cigar case, and the fuel is a sawsawlike roll that burns for three hours without emitting smoke or fumes.

The Scientific American says that one of these little contrivances carried with a soldier, would be a big help in preventing a journey in a railway train from being chilly. Delicate pupils keep one in their clothes while at school in winter, and so equipped sit comfortably in an unheated room. The aged and the cold-footed sleep with the stove at their feet. It is also used like a hot-water bottle to soo

Building Model Towns for War Workers

By Robert H. Moulton

Uncle Sam Is Providing Money But After War Buildings Will Revert to the Communities

WHEN the United States entered the war and orders for goods of every description began to pour into industries, the manufacturers were for men. Whether skilled or unskilled, there was work for them. In order to attract as many as possible, wages were raised to almost unprecedented heights. Mechanics began to draw from \$7 to \$15 a day.

High wages served the purpose of obtaining labor, but immediately a new problem arose. Workmen came, but went away again. The output of factories was below what it should have been and it was difficult to maintain quality. This was due to the fact that as fast as the factories raised wages, landlords raised rents. If a man was earning \$10 a day and was obliged to pay nearly that much for a decent place in which to live, he did not linger long. Some factories were hiring 5,000 men a year in order to maintain a force of 1,000.

Then Uncle Sam stepped in and went into the town-building business. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made for emergency wartime housing, and while that was only a starter it was sufficient to provide shelter for about 150,000 persons. More money has been asked and it doubtless will be forthcoming.

In the beginning Uncle Sam made a mistake. His first idea was to provide temporary barracks, something on the order of those at the army cantonments. But in the case of the ship workers he found out that 60 per cent of them are married, and their wives and children objected to living in bunk houses. Moreover, temporary houses, while costing within 10 per cent as much as permanent ones, are a total loss within a few years.

So he decided to make these houses permanent. As a result, he is now covering whole square miles of vacant countryside with pretty little houses, boarding places, stores, theaters, churches, paved streets and all utilities. He has at his service the best town planners and architects in America. And with all the haste that is being made, beauty and good taste are not being sacrificed. The houses will not all be alike in color, material or style. On the contrary, throughout each of these splendid, splendid tracts, will be evidence that the thing was planned as a whole—that this street was curved on purpose, because a curved street is prettier than a straight one—that younger churches were put squarely across the end of the park because it would look well there. The eye will unconsciously start a vain search for eyesores, blank walls, billboards and disorder.

The chief benefit which accrues to the worker from the building of these towns is the fact that landlordism is to be a thing unknown. The benefits are to go unfailingly to the workers. Rents must be based on cost and not on the maximum which the tenants can be forced to pay. And inasmuch as Uncle Sam has no desire to retain the ownership after the war, he has evolved a scheme to sell them, not to individuals, but to the communities as a whole, to be held in trust as community property.

Each such town will be, at the start, at least, in the complete possession of a local housing company composed of and partially financed by public-spirited business men of the vicinity. They put up 20 per cent of the money and they get the other 80 per cent on first mortgage from the United States labor department or from the shipping board, each of which has \$50,000,000 given them by congress this spring for just this purpose.

In lending money to local housing companies in congested communities, the government lays down the stipulation that dividends shall be limited to 5 per cent annually—even after the government's mortgage is paid off. Any excess income must be expended in improving the property or else distributed by lowering the rents. The part of the plan that would ordinarily go to landlords' profits will go to pay off the government's mortgage at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent a year. The mortgage is for ten years, and at the end of that time enough presumably will be paid off to enable the government to say: "Go get a private mortgage to pay off the balance."

Then if the local housing company has not meanwhile sold off any of the houses the town will substantially own itself, subject to mortgage. For its rents will be based purely on costs of capital and service. The private capital, limited to 5 per cent return, is practically a second mortgage. One of the first government loans made to the new village at Newport News provided that 90 per cent of the private capital is to be amortized and retired. Normally the private capital owns equity, including the part of the cost which has been amortized and the unearned increment, the size of which is more or less problematical, but it can't do anything with this treasure except redistribute the annual proceeds therefrom among the people in the form of a rebate on rents or in communal services, preferably the latter.

GLEANNED PIECEMEAL FROM NEAR AND FAR

For motor fire apparatus a nonskid cushion tire has been invented that resembles two round tires set close together and with the sides of the groove marked with staggered indentations.

One of the latest of Germany's famous bells to go into the millions melting pot was the so-called "Kaiser bell" from Cologne cathedral. It was the largest church bell in all Germany, weighing 60 tons.

The British army spends half a million dollars a year for the paste with which to polish the brass buttons on the soldiers' uniforms.

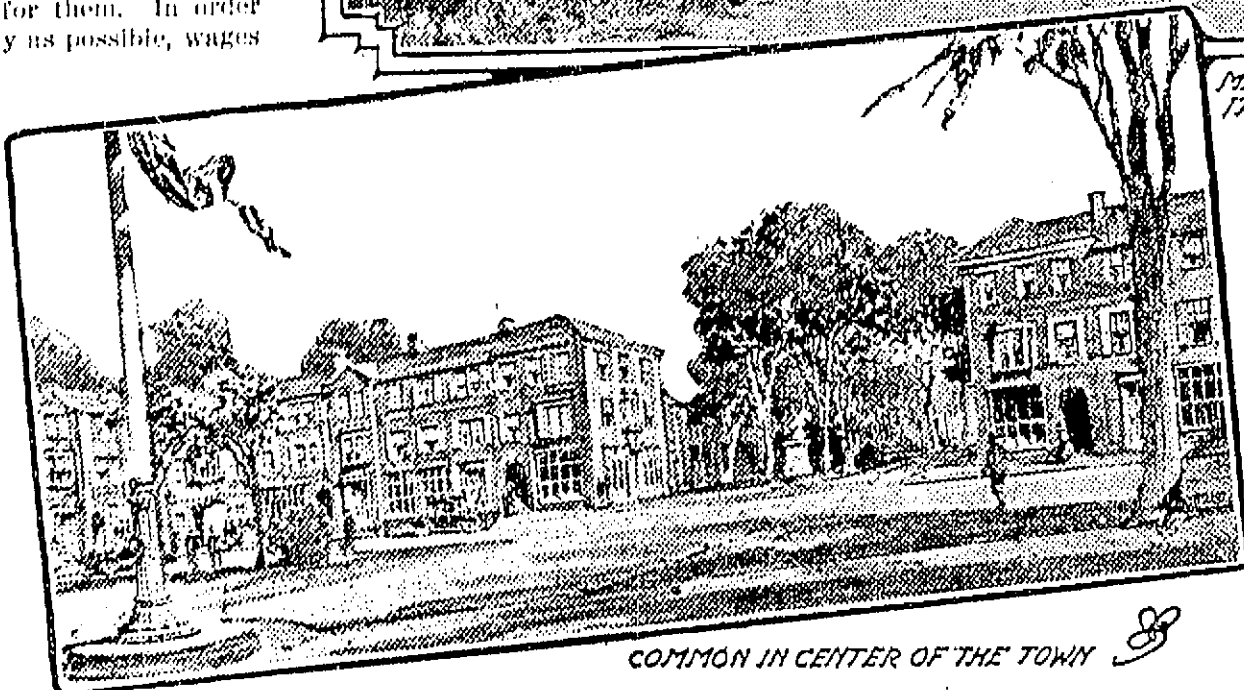
Tin ore deposits have been found in South Africa of sufficient extent to warrant the erection of a smelting plant in the Transvaal.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish battles every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

The bureau of civilian marksmanship in the war department is encouraging the establishment of women's rifle clubs.



TYPICAL RESIDENCE STREET IN YORKSHIPS



COMMON IN CENTER OF THE TOWN

At normal rentals, the revenues of such a community will be far greater than ordinary taxes. For while houses depreciate, land neither rots nor wears, and such a town will be in effect owner of all its underlying land. The Utopia of the single taxers is achieved by virtue of the fact that the town was caught young and started right with no bad boom allowed! The town will be in the position of having bought itself at cost without letting anybody pocket profits on the rising values.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of Uncle Sam's ability as a town builder is Yorkships, near Camden, N. J., designed to serve employees of the New York Shipbuilding corporation. This town, where 10,000 of Uncle Sam's shipworkers will live while they are making ships with which to beat Germany, itself almost said to have been built overnight. Starting work early in the summer, 1,000 houses will be ready for occupancy in October, and another thousand will follow within a few months. Some idea of the speed employed in the work is indicated by the fact that one group of five workmen's houses was put up from foundation to roof in 30 hours.

While putting up a thousand houses in a few months is an amazing feat in itself, it becomes more so when it is understood that the buildings of Yorkships are to be things of beauty, embodying all that is attractive in our old Colonial style of architecture, and at the same time up to date in everything. In short, it will be a town that will give the workers new zest for the morrow's work when they troop home at an evening.

Speed, practically and simply, but the best of everything, was the gist of the government's instructions, and these instructions are being followed to the letter. At the same time there isn't a trace of paternalism in the government's attitude toward the workmen. Uncle Sam simply wanted to show them that he fully appreciates what they are doing for him.

The town of Yorkships will occupy a site of 340 acres, 100 of which are now being developed. The main feature of the town plan is a central square, about 300 feet on each side, from which the major streets radiate. Around the central square three-story buildings have been erected, with stores on the first floor and apartments above. The west side of the square opens upon a broad green, or common, 125 feet wide and 450 feet long, which is flanked at its further end by church sites and terminated by a site for a school or library on an axis. From the north side of the central square a broad boulevard leads out toward New creek, connecting with a bridge and main connecting road to the shipyards. Parks and playgrounds are also liberally provided for. Streets are laid out with the most part with a width of 60 feet, with roadways 18 feet wide, grass strips 9 feet 6 inches wide, and sidewalks 4 feet wide. A few streets of greater width where there will be a concentration of traffic have been provided, while alleys of a 10-foot width are provided on the interior of all blocks.

The plan for Yorkships is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas ranges, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority is said to have been the largest single order of its kind ever given.

The brick used came from seven different manufacturers and is varied as to color, etc., so that the aspect of the village will not be at all monotonous.

In fact, the architect has consistently aimed at avoiding monotony. Starting as he did on virgin land—the site of Yorkships before he went to work on it looked like an ideal golf course—it was out of the question to run up houses in unsightly rows, as if in a city. On the other hand, individual houses would have been too expensive. The problem that confronted him, therefore, was to produce dwellings at a minimum cost and yet make them as attractive as the nature of the plan demanded.

In solving this problem, the architect evolved a limited number of units of architectural design and repeated them in large numbers through the village, but in such groupings and groupings as to obtain a considerable variety and interest. These group houses are for several families of workers—from two to five families in a group. When it is considered that it was necessary to design 250 actual structures in a period of four weeks and at the same time bear in mind that the structures had to be so varied in design as to be attractive, the difficulty of the task will be better understood and appreciated.

To get the needed variety and yet conform to the general plan, the architect hit upon the unique idea of having small-scale drawings made on pieces of cardboard for different parts of a house—one for the middle, one for the right corner, one for the left, etc. By combining these slips like children's picture blocks so as to form a whole group, house, a surprising variety of attractive combinations was obtained. As soon as they were photographed, and it is these selected combinations which will appear again and again at Yorkships when the village is completed, yet they will be so arranged as to cause no monotony of effect.

In addition to the varied types of houses, there were also developed about a dozen different types of porches. Then in order to add still further to the variety, a gable roof was designed for one group of houses, a flat roof for another, a roof like the ones in the old Colonial houses of Salem, Mass., for still another, and so on. No less than seven different kinds of roofing materials have been employed, including a new one which gives an interesting effect as of an old-fashioned ribbed copper or red tin roof, and does it so successfully that it takes an expert to tell the difference.

Towns such as Yorkships undoubtedly will have an excellent effect on our workers. As an antidote to bolshevism they should prove most efficacious. It is impossible to imagine any man being discontented when his government is mobilizing the best talent in the country to provide for his comfort. At the offices of the Emergency Fleet corporation there are acres of desks at which the best housing experts in the country are busily engaged in evolving the best of housing plans. The architectural profession is being called for town planners, and the government is looking all the time for the most distinguished engineers and the men most learned in public utilities, and employing them at no more than a living wage to give the workers every comfort and all the beauty of home surroundings that can possibly be obtained. To illustrate how this is all being done at a low cost unknown before, it may be stated that architects employed on such work are charging only one-sixth of the fees which they would charge under ordinary conditions in times of peace.

May Festivities

The May of morrie England, before the Puritan blight fell upon the land, is a thing of joyous memory. It recalls the maypole with its attendant maidens dancing about it, doing homage to their queen of the May. Even Puritanism did not put a stop to these celebrations, for the May festival suited to New England by certain restraints, as the chronicles of Morton at Merry-mount testify.

Many festivals have been held in many New England towns all the way down toward the present time, and the custom has not yet wholly died out.

TICKLED TO DEATH.

In the camp they have all sorts of sports, also movies at night.

A young lady, after looking over the camp, was heard to remark, "The government sure tries to make the boys happy."

"Yes, my last suit of underwear just tickled me to death," said an old timer, grinning.—Chicago Tribune.

HIS IDEA.

"Do you know the seven wonders of the world?" "No, but I know three."

"Only three?"

"Yes; I've only been married three times."

Because of the great distress among German war sufferers dependent on donations, owing to the depreciation of money, the Imperial committee has suggested special allowances be made in addition to the war pensions.

To prevent the formation of wrinkles around the eyes a German has invented a resilient band to be worn around a person's head, terminating in adhesive ends that draw the flesh back.

It is the telephone connections between Sardinia and the Italian mainland will be completed this year.

The total of Canadian trade unionists who have volunteered and been accepted for overseas service since the outbreak of the war is 26,416.

Harness that holds chickens' wings down and prevents them flying from home has been patented by a Missouri woman.

For use where acids in water quickly corrode metals a pump has been invented that is composed almost entirely of wood.

NEW YORKER LOSES LIMBS ONE BY ONE

Patient Ends Life When About to Undergo Eighteenth Operation.

Portchester, N. Y.—Advised by surgeons that he would have to undergo his eighteenth operation if he wished to save his life, Alexander T. Jackson, thirty-seven years old, committed suicide at his home here by cutting his throat with a knife. Jackson suffered



Jackson Killed Himself.

for eight years from the effects of malignant blood poisoning.

Eight years ago a horse stepped on the great toe of his left foot. The toe was amputated, then the toe next to it and finally all the toes of that foot. To save his leg the foot was amputated at the ankle. Several months later the leg was amputated at the knee and then at the hip. Within a year the right leg had to be removed at the ankle.

Specialists tried to avoid another operation, but with no success. Jackson was admitted to four hospitals and was attended by some of the best surgeons in the East. At last his right leg was amputated at the hip, making the seventeenth operation. The second to provide a stop to the torrents of the blood poisoning.

But three weeks ago surgeons told Jackson that to save his life the four fingers of his right hand, which had become infected, would have to be removed. Despairing, Jackson killed himself.

BITES FLESH FROM WIFE'S ARM IN QUARREL

Champaign, Ill.—A family quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Tony Blaco of Tolono, near here, had almost disastrous effects for both. After biting a huge piece of flesh from his wife's arm and knocking her on the head with a blackjack Blaco escaped, later sending word he would not be taken alive. Officers, however, arrested him without difficulty, and he is being held pending the improvement of Mrs. Blaco, who was taken to a hospital in a serious condition, gangrene having developed from the bite. Blaco had previously been arrested on a bootlegging charge.

TOO PLAYFUL FOR ANY USE

So Judge Decides to Limit His Activities and Sends Him to Detention Home.

Cleveland, O.—The East side's most "playful" boy is at the detention home. He was a trifle too boisterous, also too exuberant and lively. There was his last day's play before the judge decided to limit his activities. Hit a ten-year-old girl playmate over the head with a gas pipe, poured acid on a child's face, broke a broomstick over his mother's head, chased rabbits belonging to playmates until they dropped dead, and perpetrated every trick he could think of on neighbors' cats and dogs. The little girl who was on the receiving end of the gaspipe spent several days in a hospital.

The "playful" boy's parents stated that he was a "good and obedient son," but the judge failed to hear them, and sent the eleven-year-old cut-up to the reformatory.

WAR CUTS HOLDUP PROFITS

Chicago Is Not Now the Rich Field for Operations It Once Was.

Chicago—Horror of war is without number. Time was when Chicago was a rich harvest field for gentlemen of the light finger art and the handy gun—when if a fellow stuck up a guy, he got some dough. But not now—everyone has put their money into Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, Thrift stamps, Red Cross benefits and other war things. So said Joe Young here recently when arrested for holding up a pedestrian.

"It isn't worth it any more," he said ruefully. "They don't have any dough—it's the war."

Rabbit Upsets Preacher.

Guthrie, Okla.—B. C. Storms of Oklahoma City, had a narrow escape from death when the automobile which he was driving struck a jack-rabbit near Marshall, causing the big car to skid into the ditch. Storms suffered a dislocated shoulder and a badly bruised head.

Joy Ride in Hearse.

Chicago—Three Chicago men borrowed a white hearse, threw on the power and went joy riding. Later the hearse was found wrecked in a ditch.

Will Not Make Fancy Blankets.

Washington—All woolen mills have been requested by the war industries board to stop the manufacture of navy- or fancy Indian blankets. Indians themselves, whose small production is made upon hand looms, are not affected.

Bean Causes Baby's Death.

Blauvelt, Mo.—Swallowing a bean caused the death of Anna Kness, eight months old, here recently. The bean stuck in her windpipe and choked her.

POOR MATERIAL FOR WARMTH

Mother Evidently Did Not Entirely Approve of Apparel Which Adorned Her Daughter.

They were crossing Washington street at Meridian, after the theater, a few nights ago, and it seemed that mother and daughter were not perfectly agreed on the nature of daughter's apparel. At theater time the weather was balmy, but when they came out, it had been raining and though there was no shower at the moment there was much wind, and daughter's filmy white silk skirt was blowing about in dangerous fashion as she stepped on the curb. She stopped repeatedly and pulled the skirt down, then fairly ran to the shelter of the Merchants' Bank building, leaving mother, who was a bit plump, to roll along as best she could.

"Why didn't you wait for me?" demanded mother, on reaching the girl.

"Well!" was the retort, "my ears are not cold. I wasn't going to poke along there and let my skirt get up around my ears, was I?"

"If my ears were cold," said mother, "I'd get them warmed with all you have on."—Indianapolis News.

Pimpily Rash Skin

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

JUST HOW PEDDLER GOT BY

Short Conversation Enlightened Attorney as to Manner in Which Caller Evaded Office Force.

City Attorney Stephens was amazed the other day when a peddler invaded his private sanctum and began dilating on the merits of an ash sifter.

"I don't want an ash sifter," snorted Stephens, but I do want to know how you got in here."

"Everyone needs an ash sifter," persisted the peddler, ignoring the question.

"But I don't," snapped Stephens. "I burn gas."

"You burn gas," said the attorney; "I know now how you got in."

"Now?" questioned the perplexed peddler.

"Just sifter," was the laconic reply. —Los Angeles Times.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Colic's Carbamide is applied. It heals quickly without scars. Use and see by Colic's Carbamide. Write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

An Irish Courtship.

An Irish sheriff got a writ to serve on a young widow and, on coming into her presence said: "Madam, I have an attachment for you."

"My dear sir," she said blushing, "your attachment is reciprocated."

"You don't understand me, you must proceed to court," said the sheriff.

"Well, I know 'tis-legal, but I prefer to let you do the courting yourself. Men are much better at that than women."

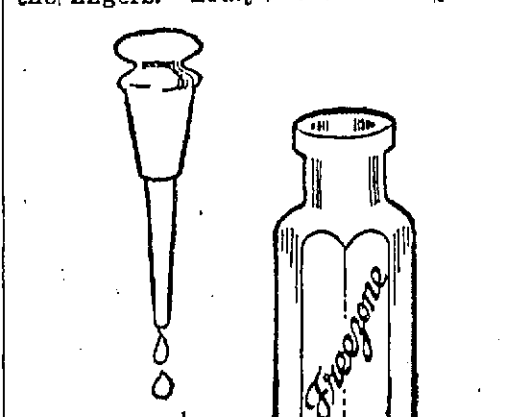
"Madam, this is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting."

"The justice waiting? Well, I suppose I must go, but the thing is so sudden, and besides I'd prefer a priest to do it!"—Exchange.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Doesn't hurt at all and costs only a few cents

Magie! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

Under normal conditions the Selly Islands produce yearly 700 tons of flowers for perfume-making.

Self-conquest is the greatest of victories.—Plato.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMLINE, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HENR, R. No. 6, Box 85, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

Who Do I Give These Cars To? YOU?

On December 14, 1918

I am Going to Give Away Two Automobiles

I have been giving away automobiles for a long time. Now I'm going to give away two more. Send me the coupon down in the corner and I'll tell you about it. One of the cars I am going to give away is an Overland. It is the latest model, fully equipped and complete in every detail. It will be delivered right at some one's front door without a cent of cost to them. Don't you want to get it? Send me the coupon and I'll tell you about it. The other car is a Ford, and will also be given to some one. Besides the two cars I'm going to give away I'll give you full details of my offer, here at the left. Surely there is something in that list you want.

Cut out and Send the Coupon DO IT NOW!

THE REWARD MAN

P. O. Box 1632 Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me full information about the automobiles you are giving away. The signing of this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____ R. F. D. _____ Box _____

The Reward Man, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it. COLT DISTEMPER is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distemper, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "explosion" of all good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell SPOHN'S at 60 cents and \$1.10 a bottle. \$5.50 and \$11.00 a dozen.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

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To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

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Cash dividends have been paid regularly for thirty years. The rate at present is 8 per cent.

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co-partners.

We particularly like to have for shareholders the people with whom we do business.

This leads to a better mutual understanding.

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Swift & Company
L. F. Swift, President

If you have anything to sell in the line of Furs, Hides, Rags, Old Metals, Old Rubbers, Old Tires, Old Iron and Junk, telephone No. 425 or 1048G. I will pay the highest market price for any of these articles.

If you can't bring the articles to my business place, telephone me at either of the above numbers. I am in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph

next door to the Reporter Printing office.

Yours for business,

BEN EPSTEIN

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Save a Coal Waster

Require this year 100 million tons more than our normal production can be increased only 50 million tons. 50 million tons that must be saved, unless war industries or countless persons made to suffer. Everyone

You can do your full share in saving coal by equipping

Storm Doors and Storm Doors

healthfulness
cold floor
keep the
ter weather,
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third to one-
figure what
and cents.
two seasons

will pay for the cost of the storm windows
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There is no better way to save coal and
keep your family comfortable and healthy.
And to think that it is a paying investment!

We can give you complete information and
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to equip all or a portion of your house. See
us now so that your house will not be a coal-
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(Now Over 22,000)**

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Yours for business,
BEN EPSTEIN
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Be a Coal Waste

tion—production can be increased only 50 million tons, 50 million tons that must be saved, unless war industries or countless persons made to suffer. Everyone part. You can do your full share in saving coal by equipping

Windows and Storm Doors

winter weather.
ventilation.
windows' and
one-third to one-
figure what
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MAKE A LOUD NOISE

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FOURTH LIBERTY BONDS

TAKE THE BIG ONES

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ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Compound Lard, per pound	27c
Fancy Old or New American Cheese, per pound	32c
Limburger Cheese, per pound	30c
Chester Baking Powder, per pound	20c
Chester Baking Powder, 5 pounds	90c
Royal Baking Powder, per pound	40c
Snow Brand Washing Powder, large size	16c
White Borax Naphtha Soap, 10 bars, Saturday	57c
Matchless Full Count, large box guaranteed, all you want per box	10c
Colgate Tooth Paste, large tube 2oz, small tubes	20c
Dromedary Tablets, 22c package Royal per package	20c
Fancy Bologna, fresh daily per pound	20c
Summer Sausage, fresh daily per pound	25c
Handful Triple Van Cango or Armonies Yellow Milk per can	12c
Standard Tobacco 12 pound 22c, full pound	41c
20 Mule Team Soap Chips, large package	36c
From the wonderful Nut Butter per pound	36c
SPECIAL for the kids Cracker Jack or Chums, Saturday	39c

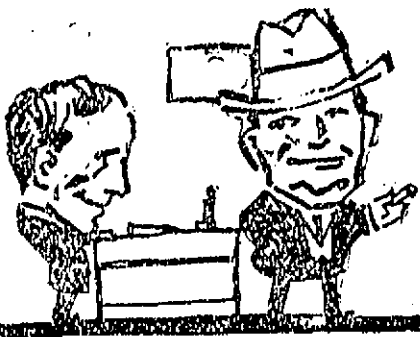
Home made Peanut Butter, its delicious and more nourishing than butter, meat or eggs, for sale at Peoples Cash and Carry, Grand Rapids Tea & Coffee Co. and Stewart & Edwards Meat Market per pound 28c.

Let us have a part of your patronage and hold down prices

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Extra Cost
for Quality?
No, Sir!



You'll likely find it costs you even less to chew Gravely. It goes further. You only need a small chew of this class of tobacco, and it

holds its good, satisfying taste a long, long time.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND Real Gravely Chewing Plug 10¢ a pouch—and worth it



Perfect heat—guaranteed at a cost of 35 per cent less fuel than by stoves. Save fuel—it is needed. Get comfort—you are entitled to it.

The heart of the home life is in the heating. Make sure of that comfort and happiness follows.

Caloric Quality is Your Protection

Over 50,000 homes in the United States heartily endorse Caloric quality. The owners know the merits of the Original Patented Pipeless Furnace. They have found that it is a safe, efficient, and economical way of heating, and that it is a protection against the dangers of gas poisoning. Caloric is especially designed for pipeless heating—the original. It is not a pipe furnace with a casing, nor is it a makeshift adapted to meet a new demand. The best efforts of scientifically trained engineers resulted years ago in this new type furnace, which has been refined and improved until it embodies those principles necessary to your satisfaction not found in imitations, because they are fully protected by patents. There is no such difference in pipeless furnaces as in others—you can buy quality or you can get cheapness, which costs more in the long run.

Let Us Show You

the Caloric and explain its exclusive features. Then you will never be satisfied with any other and will know that it represents the most for the money. You will not make the mistake of a poor investment when you understand why the Caloric is so superior, why it stands alone in leadership in this field and why imitations cannot produce its satisfaction to users.

The Caloric can be installed quickly in old and new houses. It burns coal, coke, wood or gas. Clean, fire-proof, well made and fully guaranteed.

Call in and get the free book "Program," which tells all the facts about pipeless heating. Study the question and see how easily the furnace can be put into your house.

PILTZ HARDWARE STORE
Rudolph, Wisconsin

72 & RANGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

FROM ALBERT SWETZ

August 17, 1918
American Ex. Forces

My Dear Parents:—Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and still among the living. I am still in the trenches but expect to go in a few days. We are in the reserve trenches and in a few days will go up to the front line. After we are there for a few days and get a few Jerries then we will come back again.

We had some fine weather here for quite awhile. The trenches are nice and dry. When we were in the first time they were awful muddy. The Germans are doing well as the Jerries are running so fast from them that it is hard to catch up with them. Just as soon as we chase them out of the villages the farmers start moving in. The grain is almost ripe and the farmers are anxious to get it out. Mostly all of them are women and old men. The younger men are all in the army. The French women are great workers for their work as hard as a man. The best I have seen was a woman going out to cut some grain. She was driving three big horses in a village where there was a lot of traffic going on but that did not bother her any. She was riding on one of the horses' back and at the same time was cutting her bread. She was too busy to eat it at home so she took it along to the fields with her.

They don't let their homes be near as they left them. I have seen the houses and churches all smashed up and ruined when the Jerries send their big shells. He don't care what he hits, so long as he hits something. He sends bombs hospitals and camps buildings.

Well this will be all for this time and hoping to hear from you in early days. Close with love to all. I am your son, Albert Swetz.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Sept. 16, 1918

Dear Folks:—Just a line to let you know I am all O. K. I have received four letters from home and one from Paul so you see I feel pretty good. I am a little on the heels today have got my old sore throat again but as it is the first time since I left I can stand it all right. I hope you are all well and will stay so. I find a couple of pictures taken with two other fellows and I am sending one home. They are rotten but better than nothing.

I was up for a ride Friday, the 14th and was in the air for five hours and twenty minutes. It was my first ride and sure was a dandy. I am sure. We flew over to the coast and over half of England. There is not one-tenth of the sensation you think there is. I never bothered me a bit and I was as much to home as I would be in the old Ford. Now don't worry about me going up, I go up with a pilot, not a cadet, and in one of our own machines and you may be sure the ship is O. K. before we start. I wish I could describe the ride but I can't. It sure is great to float along at 5,000 feet in the air and at a speed of 90 or 100 miles an hour.

Send me some papers if you can. I sure was glad to hear from Punk he was happy but very short in his letter to me. Well all write soon and tell me all the news.

Love to all, Doug.

Chas. D. McGlynn, 23rd Aero.

Squad, 35 Eaton Place, London, S. W. England.

ABOUT MAJOR MAHONEY

Belmont, 7 Browning Road Enfield

N. London Middx, England

Sept. 11th, 1918

My Dear Mrs. Mahoney:—By request of the Major (your husband) I am writing to tell you we all landed safely the day before the above date. After a safe but eventful voyage. This is the first time in my life I have been so closely associated with our American friends and I should be sorry if it were the last. Your husband did his utmost to make our journey the happiest I have ever had, it being my fourth time in five years. He told us of the 247 infantry boys being so good to the French orphans and that he was the foster father to the children. We had a poor widow whose husband was murdered last April, on board going back to her home. The Major kindly collected 240.00 to help her out. Again we had two little children traveling alone from Winnipeg, Manitoba. There sprung up an affection between myself and those children so the major having command of the boat, left them to my care. They too received \$60.50 through and through. Now such kindness will not be forgotten by those children nor myself. I am going to tell the women munition workers of the goodness of those troops headed by the major when I return to my own land, where we work like men in iron and hot steel. Let me tell you that your dear husband landed after a rough voyage in the very best of health and in the best of spirits, stamped in the hearts of the civilians he had charge of. Let my sincerest wish be that he will return in as good health as he left you. Although you shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I am myself that he made it his duty to make our trip a happy one and everything went along day after day signed O. K. Good bye once again I believe the children he so kindly helped will be writing to you almost by the same mail.

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Florence Davis.

Scandinavian Moravian Church

Saturday morning the funeral of Elmer Jepson will be held in the Rudolph church, prior to this a brief service will be held at the house of mourning.

Sunday, Oct. 13th, there will be Sunday school in the Grand Rapids church at 9:30, followed by English preaching service at 10:30. Evening service will be held at 8 o'clock.

Preaching service in the Rudolph church at 2:30 P. M.

The Rudolph ladies aid society will meet Wednesday the 16th and will discuss the matter of holding a church supper.

MARKET REPORT

Potatoes, white stock, cwt., \$1.25

Potatoes, stry beakles, cwt., \$1.75

Hens, 12 lbs., 20c

Roosters, 12 lbs., 20c

Geese, 14 lbs., 14c

Eggs, 40c

Beef, 14-15c

Hides, 10-12c

Pork, dressed, 10-12c

Veal, 10-12c

Butter, 14-15c

Hay, Timothy, \$20-\$22

Corn, 10-12c

Truckwheat, \$3.50

Tye, \$1.55

Wye Flour, \$11.20

Wye Flour, \$11.60

—Seats on sale Saturday for Jack

Bessey Stock Co. Daily's Drug store.

School Order and Town Order

books for sale at this office.

LOCAL ITEMS

—Bessey Stock Co. all next week

at Daly's.

Frank Carley is confined to his home with illness.

J. L. Reinhardt is confined to his home with sickness.

Mrs. A. J. Cowell is visiting in Milwaukee and Chicago.

A. J. Amundson of City Point was a business visitor in the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Henry Podawiltz and niece, Miss Margaret Podawiltz, departed Saturday for Chicago to reside.

Miss Beulah Miller departed on Tuesday for Chicago to visit her sister, Mrs. Norman Woltz.

Mrs. Irmagard Morrison is in Ironwood, Mich., this week attending the wedding of a relative.

G. K. Keady, who has been at Webster during the past few weeks, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. C. J. Crotteau and Miss Agnes Heintz were in Marinette on Wednesday to attend the funeral of John Coats.

Mrs. C. D. Sears returned on Tuesday evening from a visit to Rockford, Ill., Milwaukee, Deloit and Wautoma.

Mrs. A. P. Gottschalk and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Louk of Three Lakes returned on Saturday from an auto trip to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Chandler of Racine, Mont. are visiting with Mrs. Chandler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dorney.

Charles Dougherty, who is located at Butte, Montana, has been visiting friends and relatives in this city during the past few days.

Miss Clara Kappel, who is employed at Milwaukee, spent the week in the city visiting her parents, returning to Milwaukee on Tuesday.

Geo. L. Williams departed on Monday for Waukesha where he will spend some time taking the Moor mud baths for sciatica and two little sons, Gus, Warding and two little sons of St. Paul arrived in the city on Monday for a visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Braunsfeld.

Herman Heiser and son, Eldred, Mosher and Irene Bantz spent Sunday at the Aug. Bantz home in the town of Sigel.

Word was received here on Monday that Oscar Kronholm was seriously ill with influenza. A telegram this morning stated that he was some what better.

Miss Elizabeth Herschbach departed on Tuesday for Milwaukee to attend a meeting of the Northwestern Branch of Women's Foreign Missionary Societies. Four sisters are to other fellows and I am sending one home. They are rotten but better than nothing.

Wantona Argus—Gen. Reader and wife of Grand Rapids spent a week with home folks and staid to take in the fair. George has been laid up for almost two weeks with an injured arm, having gotten hurt in a roller in the factory where he works.

Alfred Ferdinand Link received word on Wednesday that his brother, Lawrence Link, died on Tuesday at his home at Gardner, Mont. This is the third member of the Link family that died within the past two months.

Barney St. Denis, the Rudolph farmer and auctioneer was in the city on Wednesday on business.

Mr. St. Denis had the misfortune to fall one day last week and sprain his right ankle badly, and is at present getting about with the aid of crutches.

—THE—

New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts.

Opposite Wood Co. Nat'l. Bank

SPECIAL SALE FOR

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday

Beef

Choice Tender Pot Roast Beef

Choice Tender Boiling Beef 15c

Very Tender Beef Steak 15c

Choice Tender Rib Roast Beef

Very Best Boneless Rolled Roast Beef 25c

Very Tender Sirloin Steak 22c

Very Tender Porter House Steak 22c

Very Tender Round Steak 22c

Very Tender T Bone Steak 22c

Hamburger 22c

Fresh Beef Liver 12c

Fresh Beef Brains 12c

Fresh Beef Hearts 12c

Fancy Mutton

Hindquarter Mutton 20c

Shor Leg Mutton Roast 23c

Short Loin Mutton Roast 20c

Shoulder Mutton Roast 20c

Mutton Stew 18c

Mutton Chops 22c

Very Best Mutton to boil 20c

Spring Lamb Extra Fancy

Hindquarter Lamb 25c

Short Leg Lamb 30c

Loin Lamb 25c

Shoulder Lamb 22c

Lamb Stew 20c

Veal Very Fancy

Leg Veal Roast 25c

Loin Veal Roast 22c

Shoulder Veal 22c

Veal Stew 20c

Pork

Roast Pork 30c

Pork Chops 35c

Pork Steak 30c

 Spareribs, fresh | 20c || Neck Ribs | 8c |
Plate Sausage	22c
Hog Liver	10c
Leaf Lard	29 1/2c

Salt and Smoked Meats:

Salt Pork 23c

Rump Corned Beef 20c

Fat Bacon by the slab 28c

Very good Bacon by the slab 40c

No. 1 Reg. Hams 35c

No. 1 Picnic Hams 24c

Oleomargarine 29c

Very Best Lard 32c

Very Best Lard 5 lbs. for \$1.50

Comp. Lard 27c

Comp. Lard 5 lbs. for \$1.35

Cotosuet per pound 27c

5 pounds for \$1.35

Sausage

Fresh Liver Sausage 23c

Bologna Sausage 20c

Frankfurds 22c

Pressed Ham 28c

Mince Ham 25c

SHERRY

A heavy loss befell the Northwest

College Institute last Wednesday

when the splendid barn was burned.

All the hay and straw for the winter

use and a new silo just finished at

the college were lost as a result of the

fire. The loss was estimated at \$10,000.

The fire was caused by a spark from

the furnace. The fire was discovered

by Otto Becker, the nearest house

across the creek from the barn.

The barn was quickly in flames and

on foot and otherwise. The heat was

so intense that the pump could not

be used and the water from the creek

was used. The fire was put out by

the fire department. A good team of

horses was lost which is of itself a

great loss. No possible way can be

conceived how it caught fire as the

greatest precaution has always

been looked upon by all as necessary.

It is the second barn that burned on

that farm. The first one being

struck by lightning.

Just as soon as the fire was out, Miss

Mildred, left here last Saturday for

her home at Ashburdale.

Miss Jean Whitney was a Grand

Rapids visitor last week.

Miss Laura Woodbury has left

Milwaukee and gone to Madison for

her future home.

Mrs. Harry Thomas was given to

Poyissippi last week by the illness of

her sister.

Romanza Parks was in Grand

Rapids on Monday. Arthur Smith

was there last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Williams and

children returned from a trip made

by automobile to their former home

of Mr. Williams.

Mrs. Arthur M. Smith was appointed

delegated to the Synodical meeting

of the Presbyterian Missionary

society, which will be held at Mrs.

Deer Gates was the alternate.

Mrs. Sweeney of Marshfield was at

the Red Cross rooms on Wednesday.

The old friends were glad to see her.

A meeting at the schoolhouse on

Friday night was held for the purpose

of the school directors will be held

in honor of Columbus Day. A good

local program is being prepared and

a speaker from abroad will also be

here.

Next Sabbath morning a program

for Columbus Day will also be

given at the Presbyterian church.

Everybody come at 11 A. M.

Miss Anna Wahlstrom is ill at her

home having been brought home

from Rudolph last week.

Miss Laura Gates celebrated her

birthday on Saturday and a little party

was held in the honor of that day.

Little Helen Smith also was

honored by a birthday party. Mr. and

Mrs. John Lounsbury and daughter,

Bessie, were there to have a piece of

LOUIS REICHEL


ously ill with the fever and was taken to the hospital at Hammond, where he was for ten weeks, nursing her husband, Mrs. Le nursing her husband, Mrs. l to the hospital for four weeks.

tion, when all the circumstances
taken into consideration things
are going along pretty well. There
is undoubtedly an immense amount
of labor going overseas on every boat,
and possibly they are doing well to
get as much of it as they do.

Wilmington Dry Cleaners
Phone 387

Shun	22.00	price
Sh	4.78	zines,
Sh	0.57	ber, an
Dept.	150.00	the hig
Dept.	408.27	hand c
Dept.	1300.62	
Scott	13.00	
R. R. Co.	111.25	
Delivery	23.00	

paper and mag-
s, scrap iron, rub-
metals. Also pays
st price for second
Phone 1135.



NI ARCHIV

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg
Teacher of Violin

Classes Beginning First Week in September

All wishing to join the beginner class arranged in groups of 5 each will be given special prices for the first four lessons.

DR. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST

Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side, Phone 4192. Open Evenings. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. ANALGESIA

Every Man, Woman and Child

who has a Savings Account is proud of it.

Ask them yourself—Then open one today. At The Old—

First National Bank
GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

"The Bank That Does Things for You"

For Sale!

Burgins in Rebuilt

Top Buggies, Open Buggies, Light Spring Wagons, Lumber Wagons.

We also do all kinds of Auto Painting, Upholstering, General Repairing, and Blacksmithing.

SWEET CARRIAGE WORKS

Baker St., East Side.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

Keep Coal burning. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the happiest are those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.

CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

Correct Glasses

All Opticians Claim To Make Them—

I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.

If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY. If not, the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn—do not experiment—visit

LOUIS REICHEL

LOCAL ITEMS

Fremmen buy bonds; slaves wear them.

Fred Duncan was a business visitor in Milwaukee on Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Erdman of the South Side, Oct. 1st.

Miss Esther Eberhardt has accepted a position in the Grand Rapids factory.

Mrs. Ed. Lakin returned the past week from a month's visit with friends in Milwaukee.

Max Cohen of Chicago spent several days in the city this week visiting with his brother, A. Cohen.

J. Kallum of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday.

Lee Runney has been confined to his home the greater part of the past week with a cold and a headache.

Mrs. John Hess of the town of Sigel was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday while in the city shopping.

Roland Carrington has returned from Alton where he spent several months working at a summer resort.

Mr. and Mrs. William Toteau have bought a home on 17th Ave. of Highland & Co. and intend moving in soon from their present home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kemp of Neilsville arrived here on Friday and spent several days visiting at the home of Mrs. E. W. Griesbach.

Mrs. Herman Ripley of Richmond Center spent the past week in the city visiting with friends and looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Welland and son, George, will be in the city on Sunday with relatives at Appleton.

John Meyers has traded his home on Drake St. to Harvey Goe for the same home on Chestnut street. Mr. Meyers has moved into his new home.

A new service flag was dedicated at Nekossa on Sunday with appropriate services, and the flag now hangs across the main street in that village.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Grotzow and Mr. and Mrs. J. Richards were at Rudolph last Friday where they attended the funeral of Lawrence Akoy.

H. W. Wenger of the town of Sigel was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

Herman Shewier has purchased the Paul Schwartz home on 7th street. Mrs. Schwartz and daughters will move to Milwaukee to make their future home.

Dr. J. J. Hayes of Milwaukee, a brother-in-law of B. L. Goggin and who is well known in this city, has been elected president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

Miss Margaret Itagan was in Milwaukee last week where she took a leading part in the efforts for the Fourth Liberty Loan. She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Reiland.

Mrs. Chas. Kern, who resides on the Flower Road, east of the city, returned on Friday from a visit to Africa, where she had been a patient in the hospital, having undergone an operation for gonorrhea and rupture.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards have received a letter from their son, Joseph, who is in France with the 42nd Central Postal Directory. Joe reports that he is enjoying good health and doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Axel Worlund, who is located at Camp Lewis, Washington, arrived in the city this week on a ten days' tour to visit his mother, Mrs. John M. Worlund. Mr. Worlund has just left the hospital where he underwent a surgical operation.

L. D. Miller, who has been farming on the Henderson farm in Iowa for several years, was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Miller is making arrangements to sell his land and to move to the county, Iowa, within the next two weeks where he will engage in farming.

Engineer Geo. Ward, who has been running on the Green Bay & Western out of the city for several years is reported to be in poor health and has entered a sanitarium near Green Bay for treatment. Mr. Ward's many friends in this city hope to hear that he will soon enjoy good health again.

Lieut. George Houston, who is located at Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Iowa, arrived in the city on Friday to spend a few days with his family and friends. He is a member of the 10th Cavalry and has been in the line of fighting and has been wounded several times.

Wm. Ingraham of the town of Ne-Rome was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Ingraham reports that everybody down his way is busy digging potatoes and that while the crop is not turning out as good as it might, the indications are that there will be a fair crop.

Seth Whitman of the town of Sigel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Whitman, who is at the head of the Liberty Loan drive in his town, reports that they will probably raise their allotment, notwithstanding the fact that everybody is under the impression that the amount is rather large.

L. H. Cullen of the town of Sigel, returned on Wednesday from a visit to the town of Sigel, where he had been called by the death of his father, R. C. Cullen. The elder Mr. Cullen was engaged in the banking business at Warren, where he was one of the town's settlers. He was 70 years of age at the time of his death and was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted when he was but 14 years of age.

John Shingo of the town of Grand Rapids, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Shingo reports that the crop down his way was especially good this year and that he raised 47 bushels of oats on a half acre of land. Mr. Shingo, owing to advanced age, is not able to do much of the work on his farm, but he has most of his place rented out, retaining only about five acres for his own use.

The date that has been selected for setting the clocks back to their right time is October 27th. It is difficult to tell just how much of a difference the change will make, but it is certain that the change will cause the confusion that is now being predicted and it would, in fact, very few noticed the difference after the new time had been in use for a day or two, and nobody seems to care anything about the matter after they had once got settled down with the new plan.

Mr. and Mrs. George Witte of Indiana Harbor, Ind., arrived in the city the past week for an extended visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Witte on Third Ave. north. Mr. and Mrs. Witte also both just recovered from a case of typhoid fever. While working in an ammunition factory at Indiana Harbor, George was taken seriously ill with the fever and was taken to the hospital at Hammond, Ind., where he was for ten weeks, while nursing her husband, Mrs. Witte nursing her husband for four weeks.

Mrs. H. B. Welland is confined to her home this week by sickness. Geo. Thuy and family moved to Milwaukee on Wednesday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sweet on Sunday, Oct. 6th. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. V. Tomanski of the west side Oct. 1st.

Mrs. Jessie Love spent several days in the city the past week with her mother, Mrs. Thos. Kells.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hazza have received word that their son, Floriano, has arrived safely in France.

S. W. Howard is in Milwaukee and Chicago this week purchasing goods for Howard's Variety store.

O. J. McKee has resigned his position at the Consolidated office to accept a position in Fond du Lac.

Joe Stelzer of the town of Carson was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

W. H. Carey is able to be about again after being confined to his home for three weeks with smallpox.

Martin Hilgers of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

Lee Downie of Tomahawk arrived in the city on Monday for a few days visit with his brother-in-law, O. R. Moore.

Mrs. Lewis Eron is in Milwaukee this week with her son, Bobbie, who is recovering from an operation on one eye.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rickman returned on Tuesday from Merrill where they visited with relatives for several days.

Sergeant Frank Rickman arrived home last week, having received an honorable discharge from the army on account of gonorrhea.

A few old style walking plows in good condition which we are selling very cheap.

Nash Hardware Co.

The convention of Women's Clubs which was to have been held at East Claire on Saturday, Oct. 12th, has been postponed until further notice.

Mrs. Steve Slattery of Sturgeon Bay visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Glennon, several days, returning home on Wednesday.

Goodwin of the town of Grand Rapids was in the city Tuesday on business. While here he favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Geo. M. Hill was at Ripon on Tuesday to visit his son, Leslie who is ill with Spanish Influenza. He returned on the evening train and reports his son as out of danger.

Word has been received here that Robert Crotwell of this city was recently wounded by shrapnel while in action in France, but is now in a hospital recovering from his wounds.

Will Kellogg and P. M. Reed of Neenah visited in the city the past week. They spent the week at the home of Mrs. A. B. Sutor, who had expected to go to Milwaukee to live, have changed their mind and will continue to make their home in this city. Mr. Reed is now in the city at the position of a clerk.

A. B. Sutor received word on Sunday that his cousin, Ivo Wright of Marshfield had died at Camp Grant of Spanish Influenza. The funeral was held in Marshfield on Wednesday. Mrs. A. B. Sutor and Mrs. Chas. Laramie attended the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nash received word on Thursday from their son, Ed, that he had arrived at Fort Dodge, Iowa, from France, and is at present in the hospital nursing a broken leg. While riding through a field with a companion in France his horse was seized by an auto coming up behind him, throwing him against a telephone pole and breaking his leg at the hip.

Charles Keup, who lives near Appleton, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Keup is one of the old settlers of this county, having lived here during the past 45 years, and during that time he has naturally seen many changes in the country. For a good many years he has been in the line of logging and lumbering, and he never expected at that time that Wood County would one day be a farming country.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger of Warrens were in the city on Saturday, being on their way to Sigel, Iowa, to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kissinger over Sunday. Mr. Kissinger reports that he has harvested about 800 barrels of cranberries this season, and that the crop is a pretty good shape, and if the scarcity of sugar does not have a tendency to keep down the price, the berries will be a success. Mr. Kissinger is well satisfied with his season's work.

Pittsville Record—A decidedly unpleasant feature of the 4th Liberty Loan drive right at the beginning is the gross publicity given statements asked of residents to determine the amount of bonds to be bought. One man who has been in the city for some time and got it. How many hands it passed through before it got to the county seat we do not know. Local sittings, we understand, were held, and here again the statements were passed over. The card came back to your town and to the address of another party. Even if these statements were given to keep the information from the prying eyes of others the card with its statement has by this time passed through altogether too many hands to satisfy the average citizen whose business is his own.

There was a good turnout at the dinner given at the Elks club last Thursday evening and a very pleasant time was had. There was music by the orchestra and John Roberts sang a solo, after which T. W. Brazeeau spoke on the state of the Fourth Liberty Loan. His talk was a good one, and he told some of the troubles that a county chairman has to encounter in a campaign of this sort. He also told of some of the protests that come in, both from individuals and towns, and without exception they were all to the effect that their money was being given to a high, however notwithstanding the protests, a large majority of them had subsequently come to the front, and taken the amount that had been allotted to them.

This matter of getting a paper to the boys over in France seems to be quite a proposition, and it is difficult to tell whether the paper is ever going to reach its destination or not. One of the soldier boys to whom we have sent the paper to regularly, in a recent letter that he had received only one paper, and was quite glad to have gotten that one. Another stated that he had received a paper right along, and that it was as regular as the remainder of his mail. Where the papers go to that are mailed and never reach their destination is impossible to say, as the entire lot goes into the mail at once. Of course there is nothing we can do about the matter, and possibly when all the circumstances are getting along pretty well, there is undoubtedly an immense amount of mail going overseas on every boat, and possibly they are doing well to deliver as much of it as they do.

REGULATIONS ON HANDLING OF COAL

The enclosed form No. 249 has been found necessary to help establish a more nearly equitable distribution of Wisconsin's allotment of coal as we may receive it. By thus confining distribution to the bona fide dealers of the state who are properly registered and accounted for by the Fuel Administration, the public will be better protected.

This ruling will also tend to facilitate and help the work of the County Fuel Administrators.

The dealer has become temporarily an agent of the government and holds a position of responsibility. Upon him rests the responsibility of so equalizing and minimizing the consumption of fuel that the tremendous demands of coal in the prosecution of the war may be met.

The supply of fuel for the army and navy and all of the allied organizations hinges the success for which we strive.

Please read the following from the official bulletin, dated at Washington, August 9th. This will give a better idea of the tremendous part which coal plays in the war.

Yours very truly,

W. N. FRITZGERALD.

Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin.

To protect the interests of the public in the handling of coal, the Fuel Administration, it is now found necessary to issue a warning that in the future any fuel dealer who fails to report his receipts of coal when called upon to do so by the Fuel Administration, or who fails to report his disbursements and distribution of coal when called upon to do so by the Fuel Administration, will be fined or publicly reprimanded or both.

Please protect the fuel dealers who are co-operating with the coal administration and to protect the public; any individual, firm or corporation posing as a fuel dealer in the handling of coal who does not apply for or secure a certificate of registration, will be severely dealt with. This order is deemed necessary to advise the public that the coal and a few dealers of the state are doing their best to assist the Fuel Administration.

Yours very truly,

W. N. FRITZGERALD.

Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin.

MAIRSHFIELD MEN IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT

(traveling salesman for an Oshkosh Marshfield Herald—Len Colvin, candy firm, accompanied by L. J. Randless, both of the city, had an auto accident on Saturday evening of last week in which both might have been killed. They were returning home from Mosinee, Mr. Colvin, a resident of Marshfield, was driving a Range Line, a bolt in the steering gear broke and an instant later the car went over a four foot embankment, and turned over on its side, crushing beneath the load. It was a critical moment as the gasoline began pouring down on them and had it not been for the fact that the car caught fire, both would have been burned to death. Luckily neither was injured and the car was not damaged. The car was a Ford, was gotten back onto the road and soon the two Marshfield men were homeward bound, happy to be alive.

TO FORESTALL SHORTAGE OF KEROSENE

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued a letter to all refiners throughout the country.

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country be increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. It is not so plentifully produced, and the scarcity of this situation because of the summer season through which we have just passed. Now, however we are approaching winter, and the domestic consumption which fortunately had been offset by a decrease in exports due to lack of tonnage for movement, is now increasing, and the winter will soon be upon us. I request, therefore, that you communicate with each refinery, forwarding them a copy of this letter, and urge upon them the absolute necessity of increasing their kerosene production to the fullest extent possible, at least a percentage amount equal to that of last year.

Will you please act upon this promptly, and forward me a detailed report as to the results of your action.

(Signed) M. L. Regan, General Director, Oil Division U. S. Fuel Administration.

Yours very truly,

W. N. FRITZGERALD.

Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin.

ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at Grand Rapids, Wis., October 9, 1918.

GENTLEMEN: L. J. Williams, T. Johnson, John J. Sherman, Alex Lindeman.

LADIES: Mrs. B. Anderson, Miss Harriet Short, Mrs. Reid Moore.

ROBERT NASH, Postmaster.

Council Proceedings

Council Chambers, city hall October 1st 1918.

Council met in regular session, Chas. E. Peterson, Mayor, presiding, all members present except Keenleyside and Hansen, absent.

On motion reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mayor Peterson appointed A. B. Beyer to succeed himself on the Electric & Water Commission, also named and unanimously carried that the appointment be confirmed.

The mayor then presented to the Council the budget for 1919 as follows:

1. Chas. E. Peterson, Mayor of the city of Grand Rapids and city clerk, salary \$1,000.00, plus \$100.00 for office expenses, \$1,100.00.

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Building Model Towns for War Workers

By Robert H. Moulton

Uncle Sam Is Providing Money But After War Buildings Will Revert to the Communities

WHEN the United States entered the war and orders for goods of every description began to pour into industrial plants on a huge scale, the first cry of the manufacturers was for men. Whether skilled or unskilled, there was work for them. In order to attract as many as possible, wages were raised to almost unprecedented heights. Mechanics began to draw from \$7 to \$15 a day.

High wages served the purpose of obtaining labor, but immediately a new problem arose. Workmen came, but went away again. The output of factories was below what it should have been and it was difficult to maintain quality. This was due to the fact that as fast as the factories raised wages, landlords raised rents. If a man was earning \$10 a day and was obliged to pay nearly that much for a decent place in which to live, he did not linger long. Some factories were hiring 1,000 men a year in order to maintain a force of 1,000.

Then Uncle Sam stepped in and went into the town building business. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made for emergency wartime housing, and while that was only a fraction it was sufficient to provide shelter for about 1,500,000 persons. More money has been asked and it doubtless will be forthcoming.

In the beginning Uncle Sam made a mistake. His first idea was to provide temporary barracks, something on the order of those at the army cantonments. But in the case of the ship workers he found out that 60 per cent of them are married, and their wives and children objected to living in barracks. Moreover, temporary houses, while costing within 10 per cent of as much as permanent ones, are a total loss within a few years.

So he decided to make these towns permanent. As a result, he is now crowding whole families of vacant countryside with pretty little houses, having places, stores, theaters, churches, paved streets and all utilities. It has all the appearance of a town, and it is a town.

And with all the haste that is being made, heavy and good taste are not being sacrificed. The houses will not all be alike in color, material or style. On the contrary, throughout each of these spacious, stately streets, will be evidence that the thing was planned as a whole. That this street was curved on purpose, because a curved street is prettier than a straight one, that another church was put squarely across the end of the park because it would look well there. The eye will unconsciously start a vain search for eyesores, bluish side walls, billboards and disorder.

The chief benefit which accrues to the worker from the building of these towns is the fact that landlordism is to be a thing unknown. The tenants are to be an unfailing to the workers. Tenants must be based on cost and not on the maximum which the market can be forced to pay. And while the tenants can be forced to pay, and inasmuch as Uncle Sam has no desire to retain the ownership after the war, he has evolved a scheme to sell them, not to individuals, but to the communities as a whole, to be held in trust as community property.

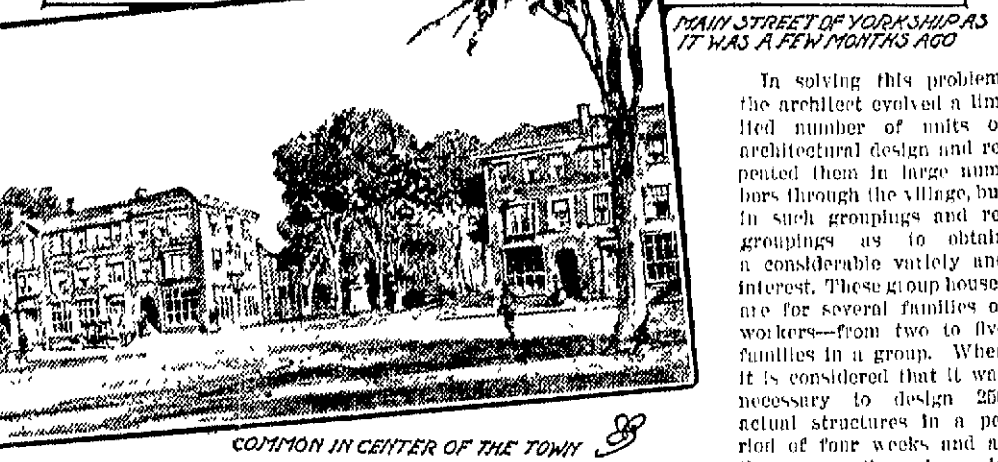
Each such town will be, at the start, at least, in the complete possession of a local housing company composed of and partially financed by public-spirited business men of the vicinity. They put up 20 per cent of the money and they get the other 80 per cent on first mortgage from the United States labor department or from the shipping board, each of which has \$30,000,000 given them by congress this spring for just this purpose.

In lending money to local housing companies in congested communities, the government lays down the stipulation that dividends shall be forever limited to 5 per cent annually—even after the government mortgage is paid off. Any excess income must be expended upon the property or else eliminated by lowering the rents. The part of the rent that would ordinarily go to landlords' profits will go to pay off the government's mortgage at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent a year. The mortgage is for ten years, and at the end of that time enough presumably will be paid off to enable the government to say: "Go get a private mortgage to pay off the balance."

Then if the local housing company has not meanwhile sold off any of the houses the town will substantially own itself, subject to mortgage. For its rents will be based purely on costs of capital and service. The private capital, limited to 5 per cent return, is practically a second mortgage. One of the first government loans made to the new village at Newport News provided that 90 per cent of the private capital is to be mortgaged and retired. Normally the private capital comes easily, including the part of the cost which has been amortized and the unearned increment, the size of which is more or less problematical, but it can't do anything with this treasure except redistribute the annual proceeds therefrom among the people in the form of a rebate on rents or in communal services, preferably the latter.



TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL STREET IN YORKSHIP



MAIN STREET OF YORKSHIP AS IT WAS A FEW MONTHS AGO

In solving this problem, the architect evolved a limited number of types of architectural design and repeated them in large numbers through the village, but in such groupings and regroupings as to obtain a considerable variety and interest. These groupings are for several families of workers—from two to five families in a group. When it is considered that it was necessary to design 250 actual structures in a period of four weeks and at the same time bear in mind that the structures had to be so varied in design as to be attractive, the difficulty of the task will be better understood and appreciated.

To get the needed variety and yet conform to the general plan, the architect hit upon the unique idea of having small-scale drawings made on pieces of cardboard for different parts of a house—one for the middle, one for the light corner, one for the left, etc. By combining these strips like children's picture blocks so as to form a whole group-house, a surprising variety of combinations was obtained. As soon as particularly attractive combinations were made they were photographed, and it is these selected combinations which will appear again and again at Yorkship when the village is completed, yet they will be so arranged as to cause no monotony of effect.

In addition to the varied types of houses, there were also developed about a dozen different types of porches. Then in order to add still further to the variety, a gable roof was designed for one group of houses, a flat roof for another, a roof like the ones in the old Colonial houses of Salem, Mass., for still another, and so on. No less than seven different kinds of roofing materials have been employed, including a new one which gives an interesting effect as of an old-fashioned ribbed copper or red tin roof, and does it so successfully that it takes an expert to tell the difference.

Towns such as Yorkship undoubtedly will have an excellent effect on our workers. As an antidote to bohemianism they should prove most efficacious. It is impossible to imagine any man being discontented when his government is mobilizing the best talent in the country to provide for his comfort. At the offices of the Emergency Fleet corporation there are acres of desks at which the best housing experts in the country are busily engaged in evolving the best of housing plans. The architectural profession is being combed for town planners, and the government is looking all the time for the most distinguished engineers and the men most learned in public utilities, and employing them at no more than a living wage to give the workers every comfort and all the beauty of home surroundings that can possibly be obtained. To illustrate how this is all being done at a low cost unknown before, it may be stated that architects employed on such work are charging only one-sixth of the fees which they would charge under ordinary conditions in times of peace.

The town of Yorkship will occupy a site of 140 acres, 100 of which are now being developed. The main feature of the town plan is a central square, about 200 feet on each side, from which the major streets radiate. Around the central square, three-story buildings have been erected, with stores on the first floor and apartments above. The west side of the square opens upon a broad green, or common, 125 feet wide and 450 feet long, which is flanked at its far end by church sites and surrounded by a site for a school or library on an axis. From the north side of the central square a broad boulevard leads out toward New Creek, connecting with a bridge and main connecting road to the shipyards. Parks and playgrounds are also liberally provided for. Streets are laid out for the most part, with a width of 50 feet, with roadways 18 feet wide, grass strips 9 feet 6 inches wide, and sidewalks 4 feet wide. A few streets of greater width where there will be a concentration of traffic have been provided, while alleys of 10 feet width are provided on the interior of all blocks.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas ranges, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have flat roofs. The order for brick for Yorkship is said to have been the largest single order of its kind ever given. The brick used came from seven different manufacturers and is varied as to color, etc., so that the aspect of the village will not be at all monotonous.

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GLEANNED PIECEMEAL FROM NEAR AND FAR

For minor fire apparatus a nonvocal civilian fire has been invented that resembles two round tires set close together and with the sides of the grooves marked with staggered indentations. One of the last of Germany's famous bells to go into the molten melting pot was the so-called "Kaiser bell" from Cologne cathedral. It was the largest church bell in all Germany, weighing 60 tons. The British army spends half a million dollars a year for the paste with which to polish the brass buttons on the soldiers' uniforms. The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed. The bureau of civilian marksmanship at the war department is encouraging the establishment of women's side clubs. For use in small rooms a bed has been invented that can be hoisted into a ceiling recess when empty, a panel descending and covering the opening in the ceiling when it is lowered. The state supreme court has ruled that where a Colorado employer sends a worker outside the state as part of his employment, and the worker is killed, dependents can collect compensation benefits. The Arabs introduced simple principles into mathematics and extended the use and application of that science. They added to arithmetic the decimal system and the Arabic numerals, which are, however, of Hindu origin. London's electric lights are provided by about 30 companies, which supply current at voltages ranging from 110 to 240. A method of Swedish invention for utilizing peat for fuel pulverizes it and blows the powder into a furnace with an air blast, combustion taking place while it is in suspension. For use where acids in water quickly corrode metals a pump has been invented that is composed almost entirely of wood.

NEW YORKER LOSES LIMBS ONE BY ONE

Patient Ends Life When About to Undergo Eighteenth Operation.

Portchester, N. Y.—Advised by surgeons that he would have to undergo his eighteenth operation if he wished to save his life, Alexander T. Jackson, thirty-seven years old, committed suicide at his home here by cutting his throat with a knife. Jackson suffered



Jackson Killed Himself.

for eight years from the effects of malignant blood poisoning. Eight years ago a horse stepped on the great toe of his left foot. The toe was amputated, then the toe next to it and finally all the toes of that foot. To save his leg the foot was amputated at the ankle. Several months later the leg was amputated at the knee and then at the hip. Within a year the right leg had to be removed at the ankle.

Specialists tried to avoid another operation, but with no success. Jackson was admitted to four hospitals and was attended by some of the best surgeons in the East. At last his right leg was amputated at the hip, making the seventeenth operation. This seemed to provide a stop to the inroads of the blood poisoning. But three weeks ago surgeons told Jackson that to save his life the four fingers of his right hand, which had become infected, would have to be removed. Despairing, Jackson killed himself.

BITES FLESH FROM WIFE'S ARM IN QUARREL

Champaign, Ill.—A family quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Tony Blaco of Tolono, near here, had almost disastrous effects for both. After hitting a large piece of flesh from his wife's arm and knocking her on the head with a blackjack Blaco escaped, later sending word he would not be taken alive. Officers, however, arrested him without difficulty, and he is being held pending the improvement of Mrs. Blaco, who was taken to a hospital in a serious condition, gangrene having developed from the bite. Blaco had previously been arrested on a bootlegging charge.

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So Judge Decides to Limit His Activities and Sends Him to Detention Home.

Cleveland, O.—The East side's most "playful" boy is at the detention home. He was a little too boisterous, also too exuberant and lively. There was his last day's play before the judge decided to limit his activities. Till a ten-year-old girl playmate over the head with a gas pipe, poured acid on a child's face, broke a broomstick over his mother's head, chased rabbits belonging to playmates until they dropped dead, and perpetrated every trick he could think of on neighbors' cats and dogs. The little girl who was on the receiving end of the gaspipe spent several days in a hospital.

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Rabbit Upsets Preacher.

Guthrie, Okla.—E. C. Storms of Oklahoma City, had a narrow escape from death when the automobile which he was driving struck a jack-rabbit near Marshall, causing the big car to skid into the ditch. Storms suffered a dislocated shoulder and a badly bruised head.

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Chicago—Three Chicago men borrowed a white hearse, threw on the power and went joy riding. Later the hearse was found wrecked in a ditch.

Will Not Make Fancy Blankets.

Washington.—All woolen mills have been requested by the war industries board to stop the manufacture of navajo or fancy Indian blankets. Indians themselves, whose small production is made upon hand looms, are not affected.

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Bismarck, Mo.—Swallowing a bean caused the death of Anna Kneiss, eight-months old, here recently. The bean stuck in her windpipe and choked her.

POOR MATERIAL FOR WARMTH

Mother Evidently Did Not Entirely Approve of Apparel Which Adorned Her Daughter.

They were crossing Washington street at Meridian, after the theater, a few nights ago, and it seemed that mother and daughter were not perfectly agreed on the nature of daughter's apparel. At theater time the weather was balmy, but when they came out, it had been raining and though there was no shower at the moment there was much wind, and daughter's flimsy white silk skirt was blowing about in dangerous fashion as she stepped off the curb. She stopped repeatedly and pulled the skirt down, then fairly ran to the shelter of the Merchants' Bank building, leaving mother, who was a bit plump, to roll along as best she could.

"Why didn't you wait for me?" demanded mother, on reaching the girl. "Well," was the retort, "my ears are not cold. I wasn't going to poke along there and let my skirt get up around my ears, was I?"

"If my ears were cold," said mother, surveying the flimsy skirts, "I'd like to try to get them warm with you have on"—Indianapolis News.

JUST HOW PEDDLER GOT BY

Short Conversation Enlightened Attorney as to Manner in Which Caller Evaded Office Force.

City Attorney Stephens was amazed the other day when a peddler invaded his private sanctum and began blarneying on the merits of an ash sifter. "I don't want an ash sifter," snorted Stephens, but I do want to know how you got in here." "Everyone needs an ash sifter," persisted the peddler, ignoring the question. "But I don't," snapped Stephens. "I burn gas." "But you smoke, don't you?" demanded the peddler. "You win," cried the attorney; "I know now how you got in."

"How?" questioned the perplexed peddler. "Just sifter," was the laconic reply.—Los Angeles Times.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carboline is applied. It kills pain quickly without loss of consciousness. Write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill., Adv.

An Irish Courtship.

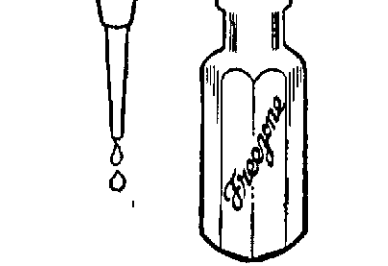
An Irish widow got a writ to serve on a young widow and, on coming into her presence said: "Maiden, I have an attachment for you." "My dear sir," she said blushing, "your attachment is reciprocated." "You don't understand me, you must proceed to court," said the sheriff. "Well, I know 'tis-leep you, but I prefer to let you do the courting yourself. Men are much better at that than women."

"Maiden, this is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting? Well, I suppose I must go, but the thing is so sudden, and besides I'd prefer a priest to do it!"—Examiner.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Doesn't hurt at all and costs only a few cents

Magie! Just drop a little Freezone on that tough corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

Under normal conditions the Solly Island produces yearly 700 tons of flowers for perfume-making.

Self-conquest is the greatest of victories.—Plato.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

Who Do I Give These Cars To? YOU?

On December 14, 1918

I am Going to Give Away Two Automobiles

I have been giving away automobiles for a long time. Now I'm going to give away two more. Send me the coupon down in the corner and I'll tell you about it. One of the cars I am going to give away is an Overland. It is the latest model, fully equipped and complete in every detail. It will be delivered right at some one's front door without a cent of cost to them. Don't you want to see it? Send me the coupon and I'll tell you how. The other car is a Ford, and will also be given to some one. As soon as I receive the coupon I'll send you full details of my offer. So send the coupon now to give away the other car. I'll tell you where to get it at the left. Surely there is something in that. Let me know.

Cut out and Send the Coupon—DO IT NOW!

THE REWARD MAN
P. O. Box 1632 Philadelphia, Pa.

Name _____
P. O. _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____ Box _____

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature

COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it, when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, COLT'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distemper, no matter how colts or horses at any age are exposed. All good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell COLT'S at 60 cents and \$1.10 a bottle. \$5.50 and \$11.00 a dozen.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Genoa, Ind., U. S. A.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all rundown and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without result, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, which before I was unable to do any work."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMMING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 88, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Building Model Towns for War Workers

By Robert H. Moulton

Uncle Sam Is Providing Money But After War Buildings Will Revert to the Communities

When the United States entered the war and orders for goods of every description began to pour into industrial plants on a huge scale, the first men of the manufacturers were factory workers, skilled or unskilled, who were working for them. In order to attract as many as possible, wages were raised to almost unprecedented heights. Mechanics began to draw from \$7 to \$15 a day.

High wages served the purpose of obtaining labor. Immediately a new problem arose. Workmen came, but went away again. The output of factories was below what it should have been and it was difficult to maintain quality. This was due to the fact that as fast as the factories raised wages landlords raised rents. If a man was earning \$10 a day and was obliged to pay nearly that much for a decent place in which to live, he did not linger long. Some factories were hiring 6,000 men a year in order to maintain a force of 1,000.

Then Uncle Sam stepped in and went into the town-building business. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made for emergency wartime housing, and while that was only a sliver it was sufficient to provide shelter for about 150,000 persons. More money has been asked and it doubtless will be forthcoming.

In the beginning Uncle Sam made a mistake. His first idea was to provide temporary barracks, something on the order of those at the army camps. But in the case of the ship workers he found out that 90 per cent of them are married, and their wives and children objected to living in bunk houses. Moreover, temporary houses, while costing within 10 per cent of as much as permanent ones, are a total loss within a few years.

So he decided to make these towns permanent. As a result, he is now covering whole square miles of vacant countryside with pretty little houses, boarding places, stores, churches, paved streets and all utilities. He has at his service the best town planners and architects in America. And with all the haste that is being made, beauty and good taste are not being sacrificed. The houses will not all be alike in color, material or style. On the contrary, throughout each of these specious, stainless tracts, will be evidence that the thing was planned as a whole—that this street was curved on purpose, because a curved street is prettier than a straight one—that ponderous church was put squarely across the end of the park because it would look well there. The eye will unconsciously start a vain search for gyres, black side walls, billboards and disorder.

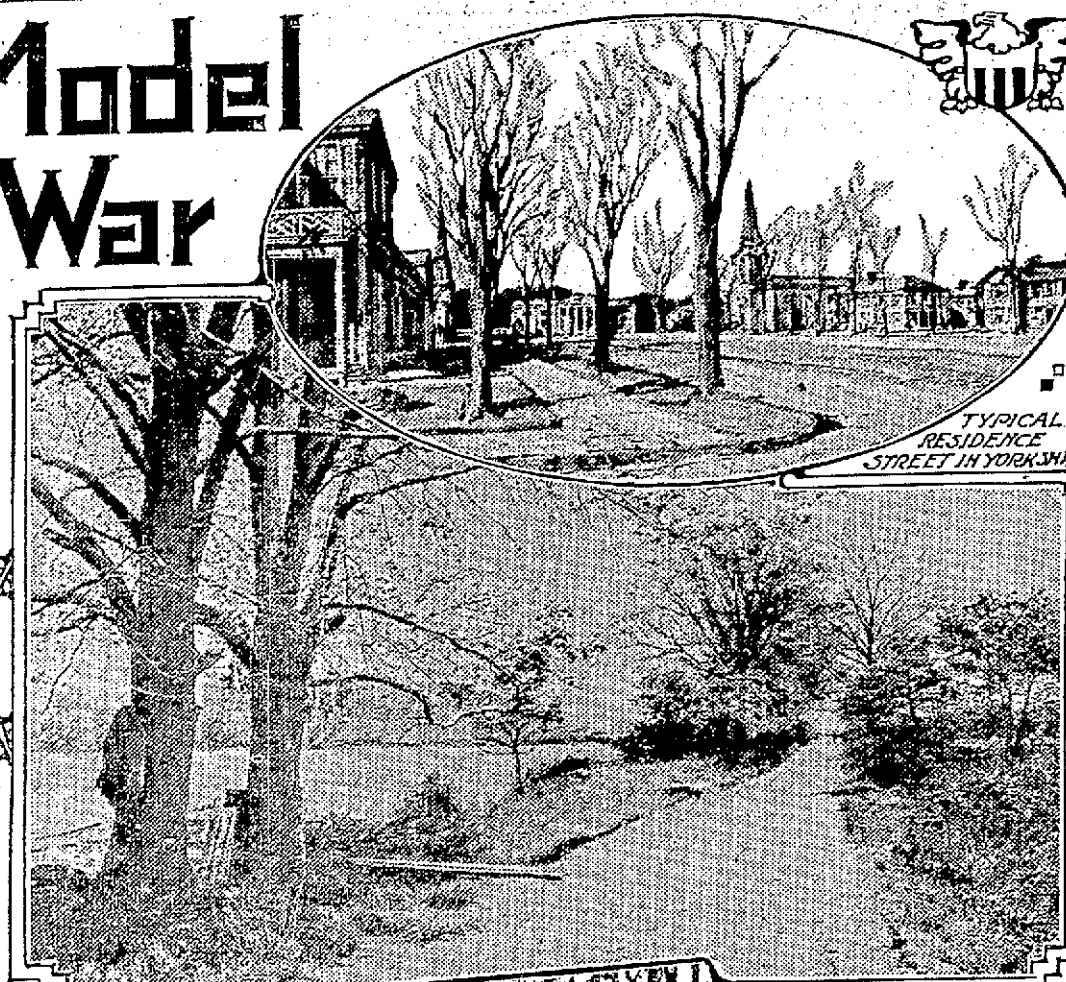
The chief benefit which accrues to the worker from the building of these towns is the fact that landlordism is being done away with. The benefits are to go unfailingly to the workers. Rents must be based on cost and not on the maximum which the tenants can be forced to pay. And inasmuch as Uncle Sam has no desire to retain the ownership after the war, he has evolved a scheme to sell them, not to individuals, but to the communities as a whole, to be held in trust as community property.

Each such town will be, at the start, at least, in the complete possession of a local housing company composed of and partially financed by public-spirited business men of the vicinity. They put up 20 per cent of the money and they get the other 80 per cent on first mortgage from the United States labor department or from the shipping board, each of which has \$50,000,000 given them by congress this spring for just this purpose.

In lending the money, the government lays down the stipulation that dividends shall be forever limited to 5 per cent annually—even after the government's mortgage is paid off. Any excess income must be re-expended upon the property or else eliminated by lowering the rents. The part of the rent that would ordinarily go to the landlord's profit goes to pay off the government's mortgage at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent a year. The mortgage is for ten years, and at the end of that time enough presumably will be paid off to enable the government to say: "Go get a private mortgage to pay off the balance."

Then if the local housing company has not meanwhile sold off any of the houses the town will substantially own itself, subject to mortgage. For its rents will be based purely on costs of capital and service. The private capital, limited to 5 per cent return, is practically a second mortgage. One of the first government loans made to the new village at Newport News provided that 90 per cent of the private capital is to be amortized and retired. Normally the private capital owns equity, including the part of the cost which has been amortized and the use of the property is not affected by anything with this measure except redistribute the annual proceeds therefrom among the people in the form of a rebate on rents or in communal services, preferably the latter.

The British army spends half a million dollars a year for the paste with which to polish the brass buttons on the soldiers' uniforms. The air deposits have been found in South Africa of sufficient extent to warrant the erection of a smelting plant in the Transvaal. The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed. The bureau of civilian marksmanship of the war department is encouraging the establishment of women's rifle clubs.



TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL STREET IN YORKSHIPS



COMMON IN CENTER OF THE TOWN

At normal rentals, the revenues of such a community will be far greater than ordinary taxes. For while houses depreciate, land neither rots nor all its underlying land. The Utopia of the single taxers is achieved by virtue of the fact that the town was caught young and started right with no land boom allowed. The town will be in the position of having bought itself at cost without letting anybody pocket profits on the rising values.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of Uncle Sam's ability as a town builder is Yorkships, near Queens, N. Y., designed to serve employees of the New York Shipbuilding corporation. This town, where 10,000 of Uncle Sam's shipworkers will live while they are making ships with which to beat Germany, might almost be said to have been built overnight. Starting work early in the summer, 1,000 houses will be ready for occupancy in October. Some idea of the speed employed in the work is indicated by the fact that one group of five workmen's houses was put up from foundation to roof in 30 hours.

While putting up a thousand houses in a few months is an amazing feat in itself, it becomes more so when it is understood that the buildings of Yorkships are to be things of beauty, embodying all that is attractive in our old Colonial style of architecture, and at the same time up to date in everything. In short, it will be a town that will give the workers new zest for the morrow's work when they troop home out of an evening.

Speed, practicality and simplicity, but the best of everything, was the gist of the government's instructions, and these instructions are being followed to the letter. At the same time there isn't a trace of paternalism in the government's attitude toward the workmen. Uncle Sam simply wanted to show them that he fully appreciates what they are doing for him.

The town of Yorkships will occupy a site of 140 acres, 100 of which are now being developed. The main feature of the town plan is a central square, about 300 feet on each side, from which the major streets radiate. Around the central square three-story buildings have been erected, with stores on the first floor and apartments above. The west side of the square opens upon a broad green, or common, 125 feet wide and 450 feet long, which is flanked at its farther end by church sites and terminated by a site for a school or library on an axis. From the north side of the central square a broad boulevard leads out toward New Creek, connecting with a bridge and main connecting road to the shipyards. Parks and playgrounds are also liberally provided for. Streets are laid out, for the most part, with a width of 50 feet, with roadways 15 feet wide, grass strips 9 feet 6 inches wide, and sidewalks 4 feet wide. A few streets of greater width where there will be a concentration of traffic have been provided, with widths of a 10-foot width are provided on the interior of all blocks.

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In fact, the architect has consistently aimed at avoiding monotony. Starting as he did on virgin land—the site of Yorkships before he went to work on it looked like an ideal golf course—it was out of the question to run up houses in unsightly rows as in a city. On the other hand, individual houses would have been too expensive. The problem that confronted him, therefore, was to produce dwellings at a minimum cost and yet make them as attractive as the nature of the plan demanded.

In solving this problem, the architect evolved a limited number of units of architectural design and repeated them in large numbers through the village, but in such groupings and repetitions as to obtain a considerable variety and interest. These group houses are for several families of workers—from two to five families in a group. When it is considered that it was necessary to design 250 actual structures in a period of four weeks and at the same time bear in mind that the structures had to be so varied in design as to be attractive, the difficulty of the task will be better understood and appreciated.

To get the needed variety and yet conform to the general plan, the architect hit upon the unique idea of having small-scale drawings made on pieces of cardboard for different parts of a house—one for the middle, one for the right corner, one for the left, etc. By combining these slips like children's picture blocks so as to form a whole group, a surprising variety of combinations was obtained. As soon as particularly attractive combinations were made they were photographed, and it is these selected combinations which will appear again and again at Yorkships when the village is completed, yet they will be so arranged as to cause no monotony of effect.

In addition to the varied types of houses, there were also developed about a dozen different types of porches. Then in order to add still further to the variety, a gable roof was designed for one group of houses, a flat roof for another, a roof like the ones in the old Colonial houses of Salem, Mass., for still another, and so on. No less than seven different kinds of roofing materials have been employed, including a new one which gives an interesting effect as of an old-fashioned ribbed copper or red tin roof, and does it so successfully that it takes an expert to tell the difference.

Towns such as Yorkships undoubtedly will have an excellent effect on our workers. As an antidote to bolshevism they should prove most efficacious. It is impossible to imagine any man being discontented with his government in the manner of the discontented in the country to provide for his comfort. At the offices of the Emergency Fleet corporation there are acres of desks at which the best housing experts in the country are busily engaged in evolving the best of housing plans. The architectural profession is being combed for town planners, and the government is looking all the time for the most distinguished engineers and the most capable men to plan and employ them at no more than a living wage to give the workers every comfort and all the beauty of home surroundings that can possibly be obtained. To illustrate how this is all being done at a low cost unknown before, it may be stated that architects employed on such work are charging only one-sixth of the fees which they would charge under ordinary conditions in times of peace.

May Festivities

The May of merry England, before the Puritan blight fell upon the land, is a thing of joyous memory. It recalls the maypole with its attendant maidens dancing about it, doing homage to their queen of the May. Even Puritanism did not entirely put an end to these celebrations, for the May festival survived here and there, and was even transplanted to New England by certain recalcitrants, as the chronicles of Morton at Merry-mount testify.

May festivals have been held in many New England towns all the way down toward the present time, and the custom has not yet wholly died out.

TICKLED TO DEATH.

In the camp they have all sorts of sports, also movies at night. A young lady, after looking over the camp, was heard to remark, "The government sure tries to make the boys happy."

"Yes, my last suit of underwear just tickled me to death," said an old timer, grinning.—Chicago Tribune.

HIS IDEA.

"Do you know the seven wonders of the world?" "No, but I know three."

"Only three?"

"Yes; I've only been married three times."

A cake, four feet in diameter, one foot high and weighing 60 pounds, was sent recently from New York to Paris to be served at a Y. M. C. A. dinner for 2,400 soldiers.

Charles Currier is the last of a group of aged persons who lived on adjacent farms in Warner, N. H.—The oldest of the five attained a century, and the youngest lived to the age of ninety-two years, six months.

Whence Chicago?

The name of our greatest Western city has always been traced to the wild men. In a book entitled "Sketches of Western Adventure," which does scant justice to its absorbingly interesting contents, we find the name of an Indian town in Tennessee, in 1782, given as Chicagoa. Is it not probable that that is where the name came from?

The book referred to was published at Marysville, Ky., 1832, and is full of thrilling stories of the experiences of the pioneers.

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They were crossing Washington street at Meridian, after the theater, a few nights ago, and it seemed that mother and daughter were not perfectly agreed on the nature of daughter's apparel. At theater time the weather was balmy, but when they came out, it had been raining and though there was no shower at the moment there was much wind, and daughter's flimsy white silk skirt was blowing about in dangerous fashion as she stepped off the curb. She stopped repeatedly and pulled the skirt down, then fairly ran to the shelter of the Merchants' Bank building, leaving mother, who was a bit plump, to roll along as best she could.

"Why didn't you wait for me?" demanded mother, on reaching the girl. "Well," was the retort, "my ears are not cold. I wasn't going to poke around there and let my skirt get up around my ears, was I?"

"If my ears were cold," said mother, surveying the flimsy skirts, "I'd like to try to get them warm with all you have on."—Indianapolis News.

JUST HOW PEDDLER GOT BY

Short Conversation Enlightened Attorney as to Manner in Which Caller Evaded Office Force.

City Attorney Stephens was amazed the other day when a peddler invaded his private sanctum and began dilating on the merits of an ash sifter. "I don't want an ash sifter," snorted Stephens, but I do want to know how you got in here." "Everyone needs an ash sifter," persisted the peddler, ignoring the question. "But I don't," snapped Stephens. "I burn gas." "But you smoke, don't you?" demanded the peddler. "You win," cried the attorney; "I know now how you got in."

"Zow!" questioned the perplexed peddler. "Just sified," was the laconic reply. —Los Angeles Times.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cold Cream is applied. It soothes the skin quickly without scars. 25c and 50c per tin. Sold by all druggists. Write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

An Irish Courtship.

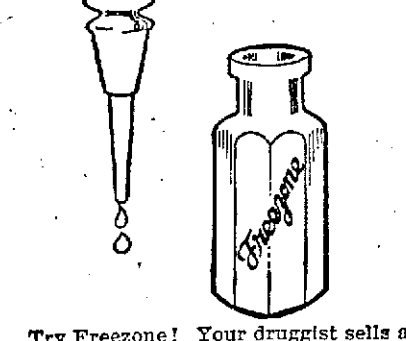
An Irish sheriff got a writ to serve on a young widow and, on coming into her presence said: "Madam, I have an attachment for you." "My dear sir," she said blushing, "your attachment is reciprocated." "You don't understand me, you must proceed to court," said the sheriff. "Well, I know 'tis leap year, but I prefer to let you do the courting yourself. Men are much better at that than women."

"Madam, this is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting." "The justice waiting? Well, I suppose I must go, but the thing is so sudden, and I'd prefer a priest to do it!"—Exchange.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Doesn't hurt at all and costs only a few cents

Magie! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops itching, and you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

Under normal conditions the Selly Islands produce yearly 700 tons of flowers for perfume-making.

Self-conquest is the greatest of victories.—Plato.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war— Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

Who Do I Give These Cars To? YOU?

On December 14, 1918

I am Going to Give Away Two Automobiles

I have been giving away automobiles for a long time. Now I'm going to give away two more. Send me the coupon down in the corner and I'll tell you about it. One of the cars I am going to give away is an Overland. It is the latest model, fully equipped and complete in every detail. It will deliver right at some one's front door without a cent cost to them. Don't you want to get it? Send me the coupon and I'll tell you how. The other car is a Ford. It is a four-door touring car, fully equipped and complete in every detail. It will deliver right at some one's front door without a cent cost to them. Don't you want to get it? Send me the coupon and I'll tell you how. Besides the two cars I'm going to give away, I have other valuable prizes. Send me the coupon and I'll tell you about them. **DO IT NOW!**

THE REWARD MAN 333 P. O. Box 1632 Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me full information about the automobiles you are giving away. The signing of this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

Name _____ P. O. _____ State _____ R. F. D. _____ Box _____

The Reward Man, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cause all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how you get it, COLT DISTEMPER is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses get it. All good breeders and manufacturers sell **COLT DISTEMPER** at 60 cents and \$1.10 a bottle, \$5.50 and \$11.00 a dozen.

SPORN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and it was a very weak placement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. B. CRAWFORD, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HEIN, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

GLEANNED PIECEMEAL FROM NEAR AND FAR

For motor fire apparatus a nonstick cushion tire has been invented that resembles two round tires set close together and with the sides of the groove marked with staggered indentations. One of the best of Germany's famous bells to go into the munitions melting pot was the so-called "Kaiser bell" from Cologne cathedral. It was the largest church bell in all Germany, weighing 60 tons.

The British army spends half a million dollars a year for the paste with which to polish the brass buttons on the soldiers' uniforms. The air deposits have been found in South Africa of sufficient extent to warrant the erection of a smelting plant in the Transvaal.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed. The bureau of civilian marksmanship of the war department is encouraging the establishment of women's rifle clubs.

For use in small rooms a bed has been invented that can be hoisted into a ceiling recess when empty, a panel descending and covering the opening in the ceiling when it is lowered. The state supreme court has ruled that where a Colorado employer sends a worker outside the state as part of his employment, and the worker is killed, dependents can collect compensation benefits.

The Arabs introduced simple principles into mathematics and extended the use and application of that science. They added to arithmetic the decimal system and the Arabic numerals, which are, however, of Hindu origin. London's electric lights are provided by about 30 companies, which supply current at voltages ranging from 110 to 240.

A method of Swedish invention for utilizing peat for fuel pulverizes it and blows the powder into a furnace with an air blast, combustion taking place while it is in suspension.

Because of the great distress among German war sufferers dependent on pension, owing to the depreciation of money, the "imperial" committee has suggested special allowances be made in addition to the war pensions. To prevent the formation of wrinkles around the eyes a German has invented a resilient band to be worn around a person's head, terminating in adhesive ends that draw the flesh back.

Glennan D'Amico of Rome states that the telephone connections between Sardinia and the Italian mainland will be completed this year. The total of Canadian trade unions who have volunteered and been accepted for overseas service since the outbreak of the war is 20,416.

Harness that holds children's wings down and prevents them flying from home has been patented by a Missouri woman. For use where acids in water quickly corrode metals a pump has been invented that is composed almost entirely of wood.

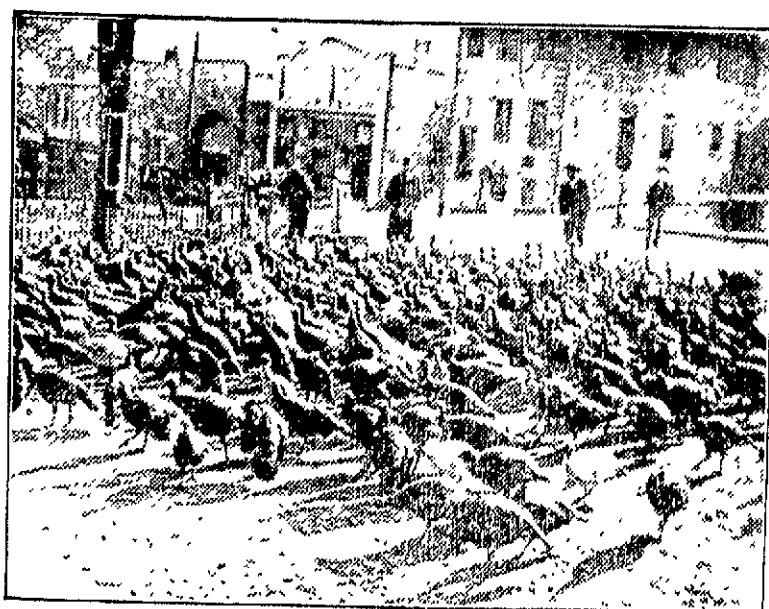
A cake, four feet in diameter, one foot high and weighing 60 pounds, was sent recently from New York to Paris to be served at a Y. M. C. A. dinner for 2,400 soldiers. Charles Currier is the last of a group of aged persons who lived on adjacent farms in Warner, N. H.—The oldest of the five attained a century, and the youngest lived to the age of ninety-two years, six months.

Whence Chicago?
The name of our greatest Western city has always been traced to the wild men. In a book entitled "Sketches of Western Adventure," which does scant justice to its absorbingly interesting contents, we find the name of an Indian town in Tennessee, in 1782, given as Chicagoa. Is it not probable that that is where the name came from?

The book referred to was published at Marysville, Ky., 1832, and is full of thrilling stories of the experiences of the pioneers.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
TURKEYS FOR HOLIDAY MARKETS.



The Round-Up of a Turkey Drive.

FATTEN TURKEYS FOR THE MARKET

Finish Fowls When Demand Is Keen and Price Correspondingly Attractive.

EXCELLENT PLAN OUTLINED

New Corn Can Safely Be Fed If Fowls Are Gradually Accustomed to It—Birds Always Make Best Gains on Free Range.

The true test of expert turkey raising is to be able to market a large percentage of the amount crop in the pink of market finish at a time when the demand is keen and the price correspondingly attractive.

In fattening turkeys for the market an excellent plan is to begin early in October to feed night and morning, only feeding enough at a time so that the birds go away still feeling a little hungry, and gradually increasing the quantity until they are eating all they will clean up three times a day during the week before marketing. By the latter feeding is meant that they are fed until they leave the feed and walk away. Some turkey raisers feed only during the first part of the fattening season, gradually changing to corn as the weather becomes cooler. Previous to the war wheat was used in the same manner as oats. The majority, however, began feeding heavily on corn about November 1, and since turkeys are not accustomed to such heavy feeding, scours often result, especially if new corn is used. New corn can be fed safely if the turkeys are gradually accustomed to it by feeding lightly at first and more heavily afterward.

Confining turkeys during the fattening season to prevent their using so much energy in ranging has been tried to some extent, but with very little success. Those confined to pens, but heartily fed two or three days, but after this they lose their appetite and begin to lose flesh rapidly. On allowing them free range again, they pick up rapidly and are soon eating as heartily as ever. The better method is to allow them free range, as it keeps them in good, healthy condition, and they are always eager to be fed.

Nuts From the Range.
Nuts of various kinds are a natural fattening feed picked up by the turkeys on the range. Of these hickory, chestnuts, pecans and acorns are the most common. These depend on the season and the weather. Many turkey growers in the north depend solely upon acorns for fattening their turkeys, and when these nuts are plentiful the birds are marketed in fairly good condition.

The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running from the middle of November to the latter part of December. Most turkey raisers sell their birds alive to poultry dealers, who either dress them or ship them alive to city dealers. Farmers near the city markets, and particularly those in the middle Atlantic and New England states, often dress the turkeys and either sell them direct to the consumer or to city dealers. In some sections shortly before Thanksgiving there is held what is known as turkey day. On the day before the event every turkey grower in the neighborhood kills and dresses his turkey and the following morning brings them into town, where they are bid on and purchased by whatever buyers choose to do there, the birds going to the highest bidder.

In sections in which turkeys are grown in large numbers, as in Texas, dressing plants have been built by poultry dealers, who buy the birds alive and dress them for the various city markets. In such cases practically all the turkey raisers sell to these dealers, who often send buyers out into the country to gather up a drove of several hundred birds by stopping at each farm as they pass, weighing

MOTHER SAVES SOLDIER HERO

Her Love, More Than the Work of Surgeons, Aids in Recovery.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Chance and Bravery of Wounded Officer, Who Was Treated as Private, Won Him Place Close to Relative.

Boston.—Lieut. Everett Pope, one of Harvard's most famous oarsmen, is convalescent in a French hospital after one of the most remarkable recoveries recorded in these days when army surgeons and nurses are working miracles every day. Lieutenant Pope was severely wounded during the fighting around Clontarf-Thierry and for days his life was despaired of. Then it was found that the hospital in which he was being treated was in the same town where his mother was employed in an officers' rest station. She was summoned and from the moment his first whisper the word "mother" and his eyes behind his relative, Lieutenant Pope's recovery was assured.

Lieutenant Pope was one of the graduates of the first class at Phillipsburg, N. Y., and early was on French soil taking final training with the American troops. When the memorable offensive at Clontarf-Thierry was started, Pope went forward with a regiment of Infantry. Fighting like a wild man for hours, he was finally knocked out by a shell. In the terrific fight he had lost his belt, coat, and other insignia of rank and was carried along back with the privates.

Took His Chances as a Private. Back Pope went, through the first dressing station, to the field hospital



Fighting Like a Wild Man.

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Placed under a doctor's care, he refused to allow himself to be treated as an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the dressing station, and when he was taken to the hospital, he was placed in the same ward as the privates. When the word came that his mother had been sent to a nearby town, he was taken to the hospital, his eyes lighted and he whispered "mother."

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Wearing Colors Keeps Up Morale

New York.—It is the hour to talk colors and fashions. We have been given a comprehensive outline of what to expect in the new fashions, and we have made up our minds to accept or reject, as we choose, observes a prominent fashion authority.

The details of autumn clothes have been digested by us. The long skirt, the continuance of sashes, the growing importance of collars and cuffs, and the relinquishing of the attempt to make stiff high collars fashionable have filled us with the assurance that we know enough to make a start.

Women are divided in opinion as to the wisdom of introducing a long skirt at this hour. They also question the extreme décolletage that has been adopted for the day-time hours. They protest rather violently against the effort to continue short sleeves in the fashion.

They found their objections on sound logical principles. They insist that war activities are hampered by long skirts; that deep décolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

Why are these things done? Is the question of the majority of women. The sensible answer is that they are done for the same reason that one substitutes an entire for heavy meat once in a while in the menu. Woman's taste in dress, as their taste in food, becomes dulled and satiated by a constant repetition of severe and whole some diet. A bit of foolishness now and then, such as an entire or a short elbow sleeve, a souffe or a deep décolletage in a luncheon gown gives a flip to the judicious appetite.

Argument Rife Among Colors. Discussion does not stop at the details of the silhouette or at the becoming and outgoing of certain selected fashions; it shuttles to and fro through the web of woman about the selection of colors for the autumn and winter.

Philosophy, psychology, history of wars and peoples at war enter into these arguments. All discussion of this epoch is based on higher and more complex reasons than personal likes and dislikes and the rejection or acceptance of certain fashions in woman's apparel rests into this controversial environment as quickly as any other patriotic movement.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to lighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

self with a blue serge frock. There is a plaid skirt with embroidered panels at the sides which hang below the hem of the skirt.

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Creme de chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, tulle, light, heavy satin and many of the trilliest weaves that include silk jersey, may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is included. It comes first, in the middle and last.

The American designers who have chosen these materials in various patterns and colors for their gowns have not used fur as lavishly as was prophesied. There is already a warning that we may not have much peltry in a few months; as there are few trappers left and not enough men to prepare the skins.

Bands of peltry are used on hems of skirts, high collars and waistcoat cuffs are cut in simply fashion, but are a perceptible glimmer of economy wherever fur is added to a thin material to give it a seasonable appearance.

Use for Leftover Pieces. It is well that the tailor in clothes be warned ahead of time of this probable scarcity of peltry. In our time, she may use at this strictest valuation the bits of fur she has in her possession.

All along the line one sees conservation of wool in the new American clothes, and a more lavish display of wool in the sketches that are coming over from the French openings. It is difficult to imagine these two conditions, but we are told that the French use a great deal of imitation wool and touch it up with some precious furs, so that the government is in no manner defrauded of an inch of fabric that it needs.

Some of the French materials that imitate wool are quite combersome, yet coats and skirts are made of them and offered as the smart thing in this country. They are soft to handle and not weighty to wear, and it is quite probable that women will like them better than this material, which looks cold.

The economical woman is inclined to buy an autumn gown that can serve on the street under a protective covering, as well as in the house, with a made of is a sort of blotting paper, i. e., an unsized paper that is very absorbent of moisture. On the other hand, a kind of water-proof paper (known in the trade as "permanent paper") is finding extensive use in the time for such purposes as dishrags, coat covers, and even as a substitute for rubber sheeting in the sickroom.

Deepest Lake in America. A lake known as the Great Sunken Lake, is reported to be the deepest lake in this country, and perhaps in the whole world. Located in the valley of the Cascade mountains, about 70 miles north of Jackson, Ore., this lake, which is about 15 miles long and four miles wide, is so deep that its depth cannot be measured. It is situated so far below the crest of the mountains that winds cannot reach it, and its surface is like a sheet of glass. It is sometimes called the "lake of mystery."

world. There you have in a nutshell the reason for this debatable question. The shops will give us red, blue, green, yellow, plaids, serapes, Chinese broads, Byzantine bands and all the glory of Byzantium and the Aztecs. Wear them if you will.

Features of New American Fashions. There is no disposition to conserve color on the part of designers in America, who have gotten their work ahead of the exhibition of new French clothes which will come out in the next three weeks. They do try to conserve wool. In doing so they follow the French and English plan of giving frocks a wintry look by adding peltry, but they

When a happy and care-free unmarried man decides to go over the top, his married friends chuck disconcertingly, talk merrily of the price of rice, heartily of the cost of coal and with consuming anger of the flight of food charges.

When Green was preparing to justify his name, as his associates said, he heard much about ever-flowing water, rushing gas costs and pressing laundry bills, to say nothing of ridiculous rent. But Green was an optimist. He did it yesterday. When he appeared at the office today a sentiment twelve hours following the ceremony, he asserted with conviction:

"Say, I can't see that marriage is so all-fired expensive."

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarhal Deafness, that is by a constitutional remedy. This is the only way to cure Catarhal Deafness, that is by a constitutional remedy. This is the only way to cure Catarhal Deafness, that is by a constitutional remedy.

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Children Cry For



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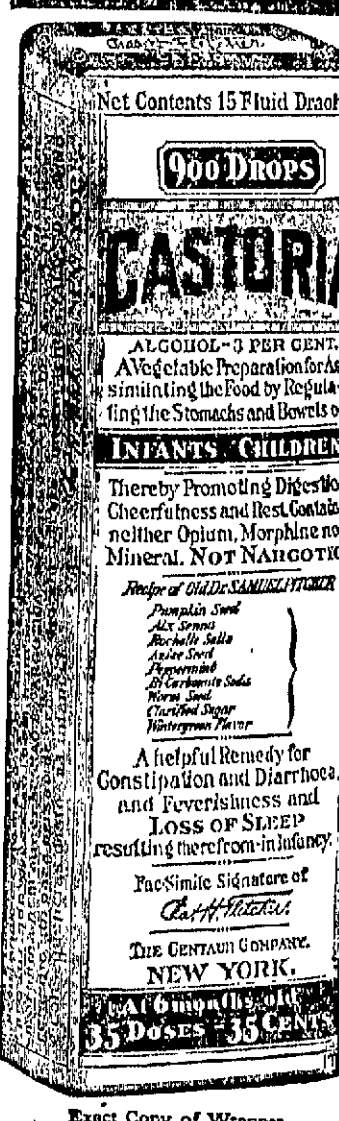
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relating to ABORTION IN COWS"

Answers every question. Send for booklet now. State number of calves in your herd.

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STOP LOSING CALVES

You can Stamp Abortion Out of your herd and Keep it Out

Write for FREE BOOKLET, "Questions and Answers

relating to ABORTION IN COWS"

Answers every question. Send for booklet now. State number of calves in your herd.

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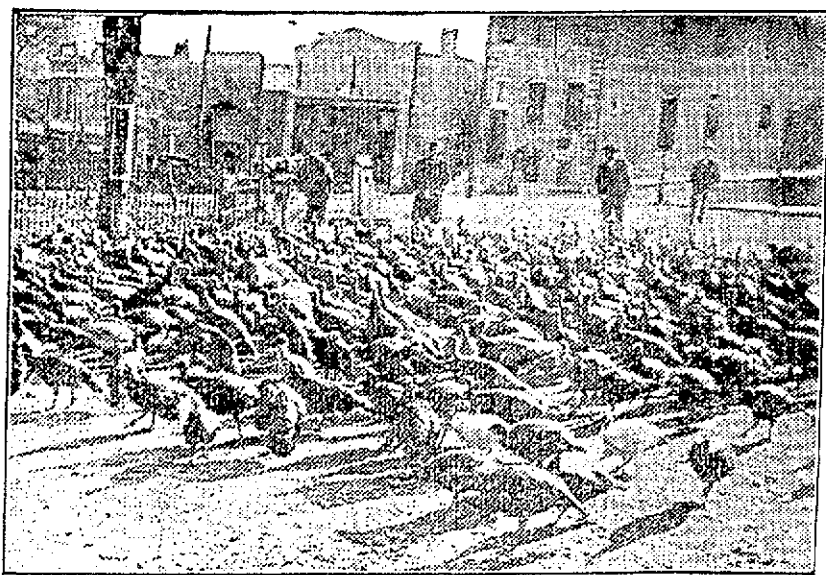
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A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
TURKEYS FOR HOLIDAY MARKETS.



The Round-Up of a Turkey Drive.

FATTEN TURKEYS FOR THE MARKET

Finish Fowls When Demand Is Keen and Price Correspondingly Attractive.

EXCELLENT PLAN OUTLINED

New Corn Can Safely Be Fed If Fowls Are Gradually Accustomed to It—Birds Always Make Best Gains on Free Range.

The true test of expert turkey raising is to be able to market a large percentage of the annual crop in the pink of market finish at a time when the demand is keen and the price correspondingly attractive.

In fattening turkeys for the market an excellent plan is to begin early in October to feed night and morning, only feeding enough at a time so that the birds go away still feeling a little hungry, and gradually increasing the quantity until they are given all they will clean up three times a day during the week before marketing. By the latter feeding is meant that they are fed until they leave the feed and walk away. Some turkey raisers feed out during the first part of the fattening season, gradually changing to corn as the weather becomes cooler. Previous to the war, when used in the same manner as oats. The majority, however, begin feeding heavily on corn about November 1, and since turkeys are not accustomed to such heavy feeding, scores often result, especially if new corn is used. New corn can be fed safely if the turkeys are gradually accustomed to it by feeding lightly at first and more heavily afterward.

Confining turkeys during the fattening season to prevent their using so much energy in running has been tried to some extent, but with very little success. Those confined to a pen eat heartily for two or three days, but after this they lose their appetite and begin to lose flesh rapidly. On allowing them free range again, they pick up rapidly and are soon eating as heartily as ever. The better method is to allow them free range, as it keeps them in good, healthy condition, and they are always eager to be fed.

Nuts From the Range.
Nuts of various kinds are a natural fattening feed picked up by the turkeys on the range. These include chestnuts, pecans and acorns are the most commonly found by them. Many turkey growers in Texas depend solely upon acorns for fattening their turkeys, and when these nuts are plentiful the birds are marketed in fairly good condition.

The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running from the middle of November to the latter part of December. Most turkey raisers sell their birds alive to poultry dealers, who either dress them or ship them alive to city dealers. Farmers near the city markets, and particularly those in the middle Atlantic and New England states, often dress the turkeys and either sell them direct to the consumer or to city dealers. In some sections shortly before Thanksgiving there is held what is known as turkey day. On the day before the event every turkey grower in the neighborhood kills and dresses his turkeys and the following morning brings them into town, where they are bid on and purchased by whatever buyers choose to be there, the birds going to the highest bidder.

In sections in which turkeys are grown in large numbers, as in Texas, dressing plants have been built by poultry dealers, who buy the birds alive and dress them for the various city markets. In such cases practically all the turkey raisers sell to these dealers, who often send buyers out into the country to gather up a drove of several hundred birds by stopping at each farm as they pass, weighing

MOTHER SAVES SOLDIER HERO

Her Love, More Than the Work of Surgeons, Aids in Recovery.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Chance and Bravery of Wounded Officer, Who Was Treated as Private, Won Him Place Close to Relative.

Boston.—Lieut. Everett Pope, one of Harvard's most famous gunmen, is convalescent in a French hospital after one of the most remarkable recoveries recorded in these days when army surgeons and nurses are working miracles every day. Lieutenant Pope was severely wounded during the fighting around Chateau-Thierry and for days his life was despaired of. Then it was found that the hospital in which he was being treated was in the same town where his mother was employed in an officers' rest station. She was summoned, and from the moment his lips whispered the word "mother" and his eyes beheld his relative, Lieutenant Pope's recovery was assured.

Lieutenant Pope was one of the graduates of the first class at Plattsburg, N. Y., and early was on French soil taking final training with the American troops. When the memorable offensive at Chateau-Thierry was started, Pope went forward with a regiment of infantry. Fighting like a wild man for hours, he was finally knocked out by machine gun fire. His shoulders were shattered. In the terrific fight he had lost his belt, coat, and other insignia of rank and was carried along back with the privates.

Took His Chances as a Private.
Back Pope went, through the first dressing station, to the field hospital



Fighting Like a Wild Man.

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital buildings. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became lonesome in her home in Brookline, Mass., and went to the place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

'TERRIBLE TWELVE' NO MORE

Pressing Policemen Put End to Youthful Band of Desperadoes in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O.—Diamond Dick and Cleve-Fingered Harry were the idols of the "Terrible Twelve" as they sat about the fire in their den and told thrilling tales of the deeds they perpetrated in the old cemetery at midnight and of the fear they instilled in the hearts of their victims as they pounced upon them in the dark.

In a half circle the 12 bloodthirsty villains sat before their leader, seated on a soap box throne. They were desperate, and looked it with all their age-worn faces. For the leader was old, of thirteen years old, and the others ranged down to eight years. Suddenly the leader rose and pointed at four of the underservings.

"You are not fit members of this terrible band. Go out and prove that you are bad enough to uphold the honor of our gang."

The underserving slunk out and that night made a raid on a nearby house, where they secured a watch and several rings.

Then a prosaic cop arrested several of the desperado band, and the "Terrible Twelve" is no more.

Same Bolt Killed Two.
Norfolk, Va.—The same bolt of lightning killed Mrs. Oscar Crockett and Walter Day, near here, although they were a mile apart. They were relatives. They were seated in their homes when the lightning ran along an electric wire and killed both at the same instant.

Yellowjacket Sting Proved Fatal.
Grants, Pa.—Mrs. Audrey Best, daughter of Isaac Best, prominent real estate dealer, died recently from yellowjacket stings.

Send Youth by Parcel Post.
Versailles, Ind.—"Freddie Prinz, Versailles, Ind., care of the Postmaster."

A tag hanging from Freddie's coat bore those words and was plastered with 78 cents' worth of parcel post stamps. He was also labeled "Fragile and Perishable." When he arrived here about the Cincinnati-Versailles motor-truck mail transport on its initial trip, Freddie, who is thirteen years old, was the first parcel post package received here in motortruck service.

Wearing Colors Keeps Up Morale

New York.—It is the hour to talk colors and fabrics. We have been given a comprehensive outline of what to expect in the new fashions, and we have made up our minds to accept or reject, as we choose, observes a prominent fashion authority.

The details of autumn clothes have been dictated by us. The long skirt, the continuance of the blouse, the growing importance of collars and cuffs, and the relinquishing of the attempt to make stiff high collars fashionable have filled us with the assurance that we know enough to make a start.

Women are divided in opinion as to the wisdom of introducing a long skirt at this hour. They also question the extreme despatch that has been adopted for the day-time hours. They protest rather violently against the effort to continue short sleeves in the fashion.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that war activities are hampered by long skirts; that deep décolletage in the day does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

Why are these things done? Is the question of the majority of women. The snuffing answer is that they are done for the same reason that one substitutes an entree for heavy meat once in a while in the menu. Woman's taste in dress, as their taste in food, becomes dulled and satiated by a constant repetition of severe and wholesome diet. A bit of foolishness now and then, such as an entree or a short elbow sleeve, or a deep décolletage in a luncheon gown gives a flip to the dulled appetite.

Argument Rife About Colors.
Discussion does not stop at the details of the silhouette or at the incoming and outgoing of certain selected fashions; it shuffles to and fro through the web of women about the selection of colors for the autumn and winter.

Philosophy, psychology, history of wars and peoples at war enter into these arguments. All discussion of this epoch is based on higher and more complex reasons than personal likes and dislikes, and the rejection or acceptance of certain fashions in women's apparel gets into this conversational environment as quickly as any other patriotic movement.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crape de chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, taffeta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey, may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is included. It comes first in the middle and last.

The American designers who have chosen these materials in various patterns and names for their gowns have not used for as lavishly as was prophesied. There is already a warning that we may not have much pelt in a few months; as there are few trappers left and not enough men to prepare the skins.

Bands of peltry are used on hems of skirts, high collars and gaiters, cuffs are cut in short fur fashion, but there is a perceptible glimmer of economy wherever fur is added to a thin material to give it a seasonable appearance.

Use for Leftover Pieces.
It is well that the amateur in clothes be warned ahead of time of this probable scarcity of peltry, in order that she may use at this strictest valuation the bits of fur she has in her possession.

All along the line one sees conservation of wool in the new American clothes, and a more lavish display of wool in the sketches that are coming over from the French openings. It is difficult to amalgamate these two conditions, but we are told that the French use a great deal of imitation wool and touch it up with semi-precious furs, so that the government is in no manner defrauded of an inch of fabric that it needs.

Some of the French materials that imitate wool are quite cumbersome, yet coats and skirts are made of them and offered as the smart thing in this country. They are a sort to handle and not weighty to wear, and it is quite probable that women will like them better than this material, which looks cold.

The economical woman is inclined to buy an autumn gown that can serve on the street under a protective covering, as well as in the house, with a change of a texture and color, and until next spring. She realizes that a top coat is necessary, and she knows that fur coats will be in high fashion as long as they hold out in the market.

Eliminating Poison Ivy

The method of eliminating poison ivy, according to experts of the United States department of agriculture, is the simple one of rooting up the plants and destroying them. If the poison ivy is in large fields it may be necessary to plow and cultivate the land. Ivy on large trees, stone walls and buildings can be killed by arsenate of soda, at the rate of two pounds to ten gallons of water. Two or three applications are sufficient.

Composition of Sea Water

It may interest you to know of what the ocean is composed. Sea water, in addition to chloride of sodium, or common salt, contains sulphate of potassium, sulphate of magnesium, traces of bromine, iodine and various other salts. These minerals have an appreciable influence on the temperature of the water, which is usually higher than that of fresh. For the heat of the sun's rays is felt not merely on the surface, but because of the admixture of salts, penetrates the mass of water to a greater depth.

world. There you have in a nutshell the reason for this debatable question. The shops will give us red, blue, green, yellow, plaids, stripes, Chinese brocades, Bayadere bands and all the glory of Byzantium and the Aztecs. Wear them if you will.

Features of New American Fashions.
There is no disposition to conserve color on the part of designers in America, who have gotten their work ahead of the exhibition of new French clothes which will come about in the next three weeks. They do try to conserve wool. In doing so they follow the French and English plan of giving frocks a wintry look by adding peltry, but they



This is a sleeveless vest of sealskin, worn with a blue serge frock. There is a plaited skirt with embroidered panels at the sides which hang below the hem of the skirt.

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Novel Uses for Paper

Paper towels have already come into rather common use. Some of them are strong and of a texture suitable for vigorous rubbing. The stuff they are made of is a sort of blotting paper—i.e., an unsized paper that is very absorbent of moisture. On the other hand, a kind of water-proof paper is finding extensive use in the home for such purposes as disintegrating shelf covers, and even as a substitute for rubber sheeting in the sickroom.

Deepen Lake in America

A lake known as the Great Sunken Lake, is reported to be the deepest lake in this country, and perhaps in the whole world. Located in the valley of the Cascade mountains, about 70 miles north of Jacksonville, Ore., this lake, which is about 15 miles long and 10 miles wide, is so deep that its depth cannot be measured. It is situated so far below the crest of the mountains that winds cannot reach it, and its surface is like a sheet of glass. It is sometimes called the "lake of mystery."

Net Contents 15 Fluid Ounces

900 Drops

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Best Condition of the System. It is a Natural, Non-Habit-Forming, Non-Toxic Laxative.

A Helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhea, and Feverishness and Loss of Sleep resulting therefrom—Infancy.

Facsimile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

(At 60c per bottle, 35 Doses, 35 Cents)

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Cheaper Than He Thought.
When a happy and care-free unmarried man decides to go over the top, his married friends chuck disapprovingly, talk mottling of the price of ice, heatedly of the cost of coal and with consuming anger of the flight of food charges.

When Green was preparing to justify his name, as his associates said, he heard much about ever-flowing water, rushing seas, costs and pressing laundry bills, to say nothing of relentless rent. But Green was an optimist. He did it yesterday. When he appeared at the office today a scant twelve hours following the ceremony, he asserted with conviction:

"Say, I can't see that marriage is so unaffordable expensive."

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one remedy, certain, reliable, and that is by a constitutional remedy. It is called the "Mucous Surface" of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it is no longer able to do its duty of carrying out the muffled sound of perfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. It is important that you should not lose sight of the fact that this tube is not a part of the ear, but of the throat, and it is not possible to reach it by local applications. It is a fact that Catarrhal Deafness can be cured by **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE**. All Druggists & Circulars free. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

His Father's Were Larger.
Tommy thought that his father was the best father, that his mother was the best mother, and that his house was the best house. Indeed everything of his was best.

One day on a visit to a neighbor woman, he followed her upstairs to watch her make the bedrooms tidy. "Are those your daddy's shoes?" he asked, as the woman put those articles in their proper place.

"Yes," she answered smiling. "They are pretty large, don't you think?" "Oh, yes, but my daddy's shoes are larger," he said quickly.

A man isn't necessarily a figurehead just because he has a good head for figures.

Don't worry; it won't last—nothing does.

Was Told He Couldn't Live Six Months

But Doan's Brought Mr. Clayton Health and Strength.

C. T. Clayton, 78 N. Broad St., Woodbury, N. J., says: "I had a terrible case of kidney trouble. I couldn't walk, and I couldn't sleep. I was in a terrible state of mind. I was told I couldn't live six months. But Doan's brought me health and strength. I am now as well as ever."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a sure cure for all cases of kidney trouble. They are sold by all druggists and by mail for 50 cents a box. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a sure cure for all cases of kidney trouble. They are sold by all druggists and by mail for 50 cents a box.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Cal's Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutler's Anti-Cal Scour Serum and Cutter's Gavel. Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

Boys Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Boys Clear Your Skin With Cuticura. Cuticura is a sure cure for all cases of skin trouble. It is sold by all druggists and by mail for 50 cents a box.

Children Cry For



What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

STOP LOSING CALVES

You can Stamp Abortion Out of your herd and Keep it Out Write for FREE BOOKLET.

"Questions and Answers" pertaining to **ABORTION IN COWS**

Answers every question. Treat your own cattle at home. No expense. Send for booklet now. State number of cattle in your herd.

Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Ave., Washburn, Wis.

HIDES TANNED

FOR ROES and COATS. Low price. Tanned hides and skins of all animals. Write for catalogue and prices. JOHN F. ROES & CO., TANNING CO., 2000 First Ave. S., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to break a little. It's called "senility." It's slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and uncomplaining admission. It's a fact that upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak kidneys are the cause of it. They are the cause of all the troubles that come with age. They are the cause of all the troubles that come with age.

GOLD MEDAL Harelem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs. They have a beneficial effect, and they are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs. They have a beneficial effect, and they are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs.

If you are troubled with soreness across the joints or with "stiff" necks and pains in the back, take **GOLD MEDAL** Harelem Oil Capsules. They are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs. They have a beneficial effect, and they are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs. They have a beneficial effect, and they are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of **GOLD MEDAL** Harelem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. They are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs. They have a beneficial effect, and they are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs.

Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

It's Acid-Stomach That Makes Millions Sick and Suffer

Life is dark—not worth much to the man who has an acid stomach. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer.

Acid-Stomach kills Hope, Ambition, Energy, Courage. It kills the strength of the strongest man. It makes a man feel like a weakling. It makes a man feel like a weakling. It makes a man feel like a weakling.

Millions of people are weak and unwell. They are the cause of all the troubles that come with age. They are the cause of all the troubles that come with age. They are the cause of all the troubles that come with age.

Acid-Stomach is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of **Acid-Stomach** medicine. Money refunded if they do not help you. They are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs. They have a beneficial effect, and they are the best remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach and allied organs.

PROTECT YOUR PATENTS

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WHY IS IT TO BLAME
Swamp-rot, the great malarial fever, is caused by the use of swampy water. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer.

Every Woman Wants
Pastine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER

For Personal Hygiene. Dissolved in water for deodorizing, it keeps the body clean and fresh. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer.

YOUR EYES
A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Swelling, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids. "2 Drops" After the Morning, Morning or Night. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer. It is a disease that makes millions sick and suffer.

POULTRY NOTES

During the summer litter in the coops should be renewed frequently and fresh straw provided for scratching material.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of good, clean, pure, fresh water for either breeding stock or laying hens.

Read leading poultry journals, attend shows, and get advice from breeders and judges. Show your best birds and prepare them to win.

Buttermilk is excellent for growing stock. It aids digestion, helps in bowel troubles, puts vim in the stock, leaves it free to grow.

High priced feed makes necessary greater efficiency in every detail of poultry management. Every chick hatched should be saved as far as possible.

Goose live to a great age. The females are reliable and productive for many years.

Few people understand that eggs are almost as perishable as meat or milk; that eggs will not stand any kind of treatment.

Poultry will pick up 90 per cent of its living from scattered and wasted grains. They act as scavengers in consuming a large part of what would otherwise be lost.

Wood piles, manure piles, trash piles furnish splendid breeding places for the gamoworm. Keep the fowls away from them.

Every farm should have a carefully culled flock of not less than 200 fowls. The larger the farm, the larger the flock.

The common chicken mite is a very small gray insect which, when it is filled itself with blood, becomes bright red, hence the name, "red mite," by which it is often called.

